LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-4366)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Calfiornia
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

November, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 11

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

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Helena, MT 59601
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

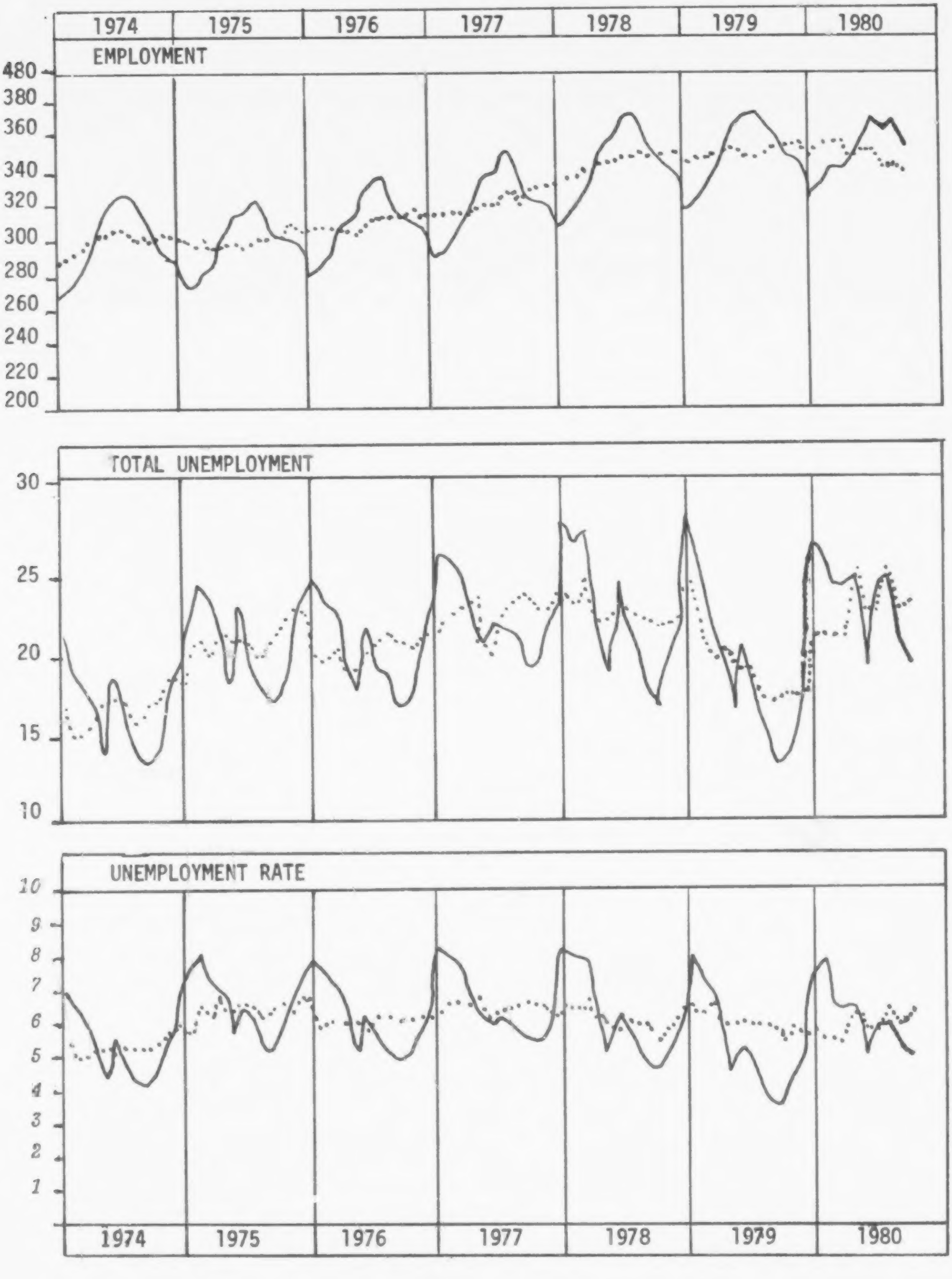
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	367.5	377.2	371.1	-9.7	-3.6
Employment	348.0	358.0	357.3	-10.0	-9.3
Unemployment	19.5	19.2	13.8	.3	5.7
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*5.1*	*3.7*	*.2*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities in the state have slowed with the crops harvested, the winter wheat seeding completed, and the cattle and sheep moved to winter pastures. The feed conditions on the range and pasture land improved only slightly with the moisture that was received in October. As of the first of November, the northeast still experienced severe-to-extreme drought, while the central area had poor-to-fair pastures, and the western third of the state had good-to-excellent conditions. The prices received by Montana farmers and ranchers for all farm products went up in October. The increase was helped mostly by a 6% rise in crop prices. Poultry and egg prices declined the most, down almost 8% from September.

The copper mining industry, which has been affected for nearly five months by a labor dispute in the industry, is getting back on its feet since the settlement was announced on November 24. Approximately 1300 people, off their jobs at the Butte mine from the first of July, are being called back to work. Oil and gas exploration is progressing at a good pace. Through October of this year, there were nearly twice as many companies registered to do mining in the state as last year. The largest portion of these are doing oil and gas exploration. Montana had 631 new wells drilled the first nine months of 1980. This places the state fourth in the Rocky Mountain region.

Planned construction of twin 500 K-volt powerlines from coal generating plants in southeast Montana to the Northwest is experiencing right-of-way controversies with farmers and ranchers. The Army Corps of Engineers has narrowed its list of possible hydroelectric dams in the western part of the state to 16 from the original 51. The potential dam sites are on the Clark Fork, Flathead and Kootenai Rivers.

The director of the Telecommunication Project said that it is impractical for the state to consider building and staffing its own public television broadcasting station at this time. Montana could use an out-of-state public television signal and replace some of the programs with programs produced in the state. An educational telecommunications system is being tried by people in some areas of the state to further their education. Plans are being formulated by the university system to bring college courses, workshops and seminars to towns around Montana.

The population of the state is 783,674 according to preliminary figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This is a 12.8% increase from 1970. The most populated county in the state was Yellowstone, followed by Cascade and Missoula. Thirty-four counties gained population. The fastest growing county was Rosebud, with Ravalli second. Twenty-two counties lost population. The largest decline was Deer Lodge with a 20% drop in residents.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	55.1	56.1	55.9	-1.0	-0.8
Employment	52.8	53.7	54.5	-.9	-1.7
Unemployment	2.3	2.4	1.4	-.1	.9
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.3	2.6	-.2	1.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The main source of activity in the Billings SMSA continues to come from the construction industry. The City Council gave a preliminary approval to a nine million dollar industry revenue bond to finance the sale and expansion of a shopping center. The center was later sold to a firm out of Seattle. An office complex is nearing completion with three floors of approximately 5,000 square feet on each floor. Work also continues on a professional center which will hold 17 dental offices. The completion date for this project is December, 1980. A California developer is looking at a 60 acre site west of Billings to build a shopping center. The center could include four department stores, a motel, a theatre and some small shops.

The firemen and the city have reached an agreement in Billings which will result in a 17% pay raise over the next two years. The city manager said that if the revenues were not up to paying for this, there would have to be a reduction in the staff. Billings policemen voted 48 to 11 to approve their labor contract. Now the City Council must approve it. The contract asks for a 14.9% pay hike over a two year period. The police force has been reduced from 100 persons in 1975 to 85 presently.

A consultant firm from Minnesota is checking to see if there is enough of a labor pool in the area to support building a railroad from Ashland to Miles City.

Some retail business activity affecting employment in the Billings Area is a report of five new businesses. These include a movie cassette retail store, an appliance store, a jewelry store, a public game room, and a retail clothing store. The only reported closure is a retail children's clothing store.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.8	33.8	33.6	-1.0	-.8
Employment	30.4	31.7	32.0	-1.3	-1.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.8
Unemployment Rate	*7.2*	*6.2*	*4.7*	*1.0*	*2.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A livestock cooperative will update its feasibility study of a meat packing plant projected for northeast Great Falls in order to meet requirements of a $7 million loan from the Fm.H.A.. Along with the slaughtering plant, a feedlot and a gasahol facility are planned. The gasahol facility will use barley from the area, and the residue, which is high in protein, can be used as a cattle-feed supplement.

Total construction in the city last month was valued at almost $1.1 million, nearly $900,000 less than the same month last year. Housing provided close to $900,000 of the total, leaving only about $200,000 in commercial construction. The first phase of the civic center remodeling project is nearing completion, and the second phase contract, valued at $200,000 has been accepted. Three contracts totaling $498,000 have been awarded to restore a fire-damaged special education center. A local construction firm has suspended a $400,000 improvement project on the refinery due to its closure.

A decrease in airline passengers, noticed throughout the nation, has been felt in Great Falls. The 15.9 percent drop in passenger flow has reduced revenues from airport concessions and has caused the layoff of two people. Facilities at the airport, however, continue to be expanded. The overlay repair on a runway has been completed, and construction on a new hanger has begun.

The retail trade has provided 100 new jobs in the area. A restaurant which has 25 employees and a department store with 75 employees, have opened for business in November. The local Job Service reports that the demand has been steady for workers in the wholesale and retail trades as well as the service and agriculture industries.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	34.4	33.5	34.2	.9	.2
Employment	31.9	31.7	32.7	.2	-.8
Unemployment	2.5	1.8	1.5	.7	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*7.3*	*5.4*	*4.3*	*1.9*	*3.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The nearly five month long labor dispute involving the copper mining operation has been resolved. All fourteen unions have agreed to a three year contract. This labor dispute was longer than some of the more recent three year new contract cycles. (1971-3 months, 1974-none, 1977-1 month). Also, the severance pay for the laid off smelter union workers can now be obtained.

The foundry portion of the now-closed smelter complex has been sold to several former employees. The new business could eventually create 70 jobs. Fifty-five acres of land were donated to Anaconda Local Development Corp. by the Anaconda Copper Company for a light industrial park.

A major oil company is contemplating opening an office in Butte to deal with the increased exploration of oil and gas. One well has reached 16,000 feet which is a new record for drilling depth in Montana. A Minnesota corporation has been issued an application to drill core holes to test for iron deposit in the Carter Creek area. Also, Wise River may be the site for development of molybdenum. Three companies have received permits to dig a total of 79 drilling tests for uranium in Frying Pan Basin.

Outside construction work is moving into the winter lull. Most highway projects are being halted by the cold weather, although some work is being completed on interstate bridges.

Several new businesses are opening soon. In Dillon, a building permit was granted for a fourteen pump co-op diesel and truck service station which will be located near the interstate. In Butte, new firms include two restaurants and two fast-food shops, a gift shop, a windshield repair business, and possibly an Idaho-based airline to offer services between Butte, Boise and Salt Lake City. Also several established enterprises expanded their existing facilities with additional floor space and products. Condominium construction has started at a hot springs resort near Anaconda. Retail trade employers report sales slowing down and some cut back of employment, but businesses are optimistic that sales will improve now that the mining activites will resume.

One of the growing areas of the Butte economy has been energy research, but this growth may be reduced by new federal policies and budget cuts. In the past five years, 300 jobs have been developed by various energy-related institutes. One of the establishments has the potential to become an operation of more than $10 million yearly from its current level of $4.7 million. Developments by federal decision makers need close watch in the energy research area.

Deer Lodge County in October had the highest unemployment rate with a 15.8 per cent rate. The full impact of displaced workers affected by the closure of the smelter in Anaconda may not be fully recognized for several months. The unemployment rate reflects the status of Montana's economy during the week of the 12th, (October 12-18, November 9-15, etc.). Economic developments that occur late in the month, such as the resolved labor dispute or unemployment claims, may become part of the following month's statistics, rather than being reflected in the statistics of the month in which the development actually occurred.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.8	26.7	26.0	-.9	-.2
Employment	24.6	25.5	25.2	-.9	-.6
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	.8	0	.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*.2*	*1.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Forest Service turned down a plan for a mine in the Crazy Mountains because their assays projected too low a content of minerals. The company planning the mine, however, will continue to pursue the development.

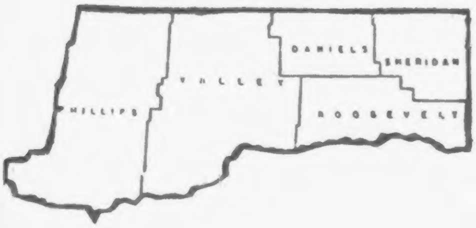
Contractors have submitted bids for Livingston's lagoon rehabilitation project. The Environmental Protection Agency will supply $232,000 of the needed funds and the Montana Legislature has appropriated $114,700 for the project. Building permits issued in Bozeman in October totaled 51 as compared with 29 in October of 1979. However, the number of permits increased but their value was less--$1,226,217 for this year and $1,421,500 for the same month last year. Gallatin County commissioners approved sale of $850,000 industrial development bonds for construction of a new roofing plant in Belgrade.

A wind farm proposed for Livingston received approval of the State Water Quality Bureau. The city has applied for a federal grant to fund 85% of the $355,000 project. The other 15% has been applied for from the State Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. A mobile home manufacturing plant near Bozeman has had two weeks of layoffs over the reporting period, which increased the unemployment claim load at the Job Service by over 100 each week. Employees of a pole company have returned to work although, at last report, their contract had not been ratified.

Business activity has been normal for this time of year. Some job openings are being reported for Christmas sales help. A new restaurant will be opening in a shopping mall and they are interviewing applicants for their staff. Cutbacks in help at the resort is being experienced, but this should turn around as soon as the ski season begins.

Population in the LMA is 57,648 according to preliminary figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This is an increase of 25.8% during the 1970's. Gallatin County is the fastest growing county of the three in the area with a 31.7% increase.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	17.2	18.3	17.6	-1.1	-.4
Employment	16.6	17.6	17.1	-1.0	-.5
Unemployment	.6	.7	.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.7*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*.1*	*1.1*

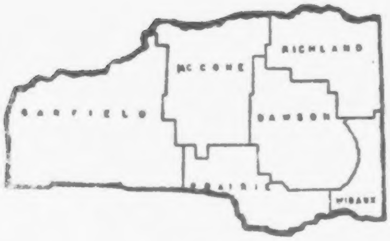
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity at an area industrial park highlights economic activity this period. Airliner engine testing and flight crew training, both of which have lasted since last spring, should be drawing to a close soon. A pipeline construction firm is scheduled to begin stockpiling pipe at the park soon. Laying of the pipe, which is to be welded together at the park, will begin early in 1981.

Other than a new convenience store in Glasgow and a new 47-unit motel in Wolf Point, there was little building construction activity in the area. Several tribal housing units which were started in the spring are nearly complete now. Workers were laid off from the project due to weather and only a few more weeks of work are expected. Another tribal housing project of 40-45 homes was awarded to a South Dakota firm. Since most of the fabrication of the units will be done out of state, there will be few opportunities for local workers. Employees at an area mine were laid off due to the weather and the completion of contracts.

Exploration and drilling for oil continued at a healthy pace, though there were few new hires. Motels and cafes in the area are keeping busy with the oil workers - many of whom come from out-of-state.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.1	15.0	15.2	.1	-.1
Employment	14.8	14.7	14.9	.1	-.1
Unemployment	.3	.3	.3	--	--
Unemployment Rate	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*.1*	---

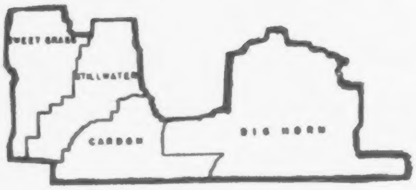
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in agriculture highlights the area economy. The sugar beet harvest drew to a close this period and in the Fallon District gross receipts of $2 millon are double what they were last year. Work at the beet processing plant will continue for several more weeks. Last year at this time there were several reports of difficulties in obtaining workers to work at the plant, however, these kinds of reports are not as prevalent this year. Availability of housing in the area does not appear to be as severe a problem as last year, though, it still exists. There were also calls for general and experienced ranch hands this period.

Activity in oil exploration and drilling picked up and there were several calls for roustabouts and rig-hands. In Glendive, a pipeline company opened an office and hired 5 workers. The local supply of workers in these occupations still exceeds demand and any openings are filled immediately. A gas compressor station in the area was completed this month which cost $1.25 million. There was some hiring in construction occupations as contractors try to finish outdoor projects before winter. In Glendive, the weather slowed work on 2 apartment projects. In Sidney, work continued on sewer, water, and gas lines to a new trailer park, a grade school addition, and a dairy building. A new 40-unit trailer park has been proposed in Sidney, also. Contractors report there is not much work lined up now for the winter months.

Openings were reported in clerical and retail trade occupations. Nurses aides and housekeepers are also needed. The outlook for the area economy in the coming months is good.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.0	13.6	12.8	-.6	.2
Employment	12.4	13.0	12.3	-.6	.1
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.9*	*.1*	*.7*

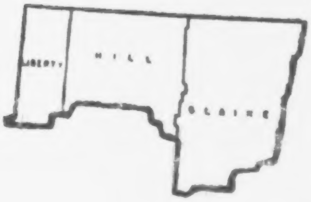
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Oil exploration on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation has brought 43 new residents to Big Horn County. The company which does the exploration and data processing will have their headquarters in Hardin for a period of six months to three years.

Construction work has begun on a $115,000 remodeling project to a restaurant in Red Lodge. A bond issue for a new $1.7 million nursing home and a $750,000 retirement complex was passed by voters in Big Horn County. A $300,000 bond issue for a swimming pool was defeated by voters in Carbon County. The F.H.A. has given preliminary approval to a $2.1 million water project for Red Lodge. The water system improvements include construction of a filtration plant, two water storage facilities, installation of meters and correction of the deficiencies in the distribution system.

A manufacturer in Columbus that produces a line of silver belt buckles, bronzed statuettes, and saddle and bridle ornaments is planning to expand. The anticipated facility will double the size of the present building and will be able to handle an expanded product line. The ethanol plant, that is proposed for Sweet Grass County, has leased property east of Big Timber for a building site.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.9	13.7	13.2	-.8	-.3
Employment	12.3	13.0	12.7	-.7	-.4
Unemployment	.6	.7	.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.9	3.5	-.2	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Several projects were announced this period which will eventually create quite a few job openings. An oil exploration equipment manufacturer is constructing two new buildings in order to increase capacity; a freight company has begun construction of a new facility; and an area hospital may begin work on a new clinic soon. A new 100-unit budget motel is also planned west of Havre. While the outlook for future construction may look good, cooler weather forced layoffs in construction and railroad occupations this period.

There was little hiring activity in agriculture occupations due to good weather allowing ranchers to feed cattle with little help. Most farm work has been completed for the year. Activity in wholesale and retail trades was good with some new businesses opening. There were also reports of employers having difficulty in finding well qualified welders.

HELENA LMA

LEWIS AND CLARK
JEFFERSON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.3	28.3	27.7	-1.0	-.4
Employment	26.0	26.9	26.7	-.9	-.7
Unemployment	1.3	1.4	1.0	-.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.8*	*3.6*	*-.2*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities are very slow this time of the year. The harvest is completed, winter wheat is planted, and cattle and sheep are grazing in the hay fields and winter pasture. The local Job Service reports very few calls for ranch help. The need for cattle feeders is expected to begin around the first of December, but that depends mainly on the weather.

Construction work is experiencing a seasonal slowdown. A construction firm and a ready-mix cement company have laid off much of their help because of the approaching winter. Several building projects are continuing but no new starts have been noted over the past few weeks.

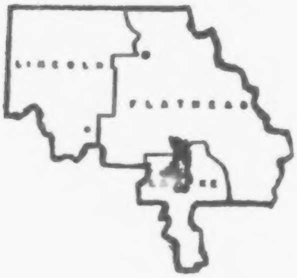
An ore smelting operation near Helena has been issued citations by OSHA for exposing their workers to excessive levels of lead and arsenic. The smelter has appealed the citations, and national union representatives were there to investigate working conditions. Sawmills in the area, experiencing a lack of demand for wood products, are expecting to lay off a large number of employees in November. An industry that will manufacture art objects is in the planning stages. This new factory could employ 150 people.

An airline has scheduled changes in December that will give Helena passengers three new connecting flights. The city will get new buses and expand their transportation program after the first of the year. A federal grant of $61,280 will provide 80% of the cost of the buses. Passenger fares will probably increase from the current rate to make the system self-supporting.

Retailers report that business has been normal for November. The downtown businesses that were recently destroyed by fire will relocate across the street in an existing building. The city commission has approved zoning of an area near the airport to allow plans to proceed for a shopping mall in that area.

The demand for clerical workers in Helena will be greater this year than normal due to the legislative session that will start in January. There is also a shortage of experienced computer programmers in the area.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.9	41.4	39.5	-1.5	.4
Employment	37.1	38.4	37.5	-1.3	-.4
Unemployment	2.8	3.0	2.0	-.2	.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	5.0	-.2	2.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

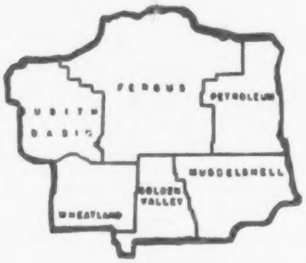
The mill which burned down in Columbia Falls will be rebuilt immediately. Two contractors from Washington, both experienced in constructing buildings for mills, are submitting bids for the project. Twenty-five of the company's seventy-five employees remain at work with ten of them on full time schedules; the others work every other week in the planer. Layoffs are noted in other lumber mills due to shutdowns for repairs, yet there is considerable hiring in the logging industry.

In the manufacturing sector, a wood stove manufacturer and its subsidiaries, a fire brick plant and steel fabricating plant remains slow with a lack of orders. A beehive manufacturer kept steady payrolls during this reporting period.

Major construction projects continue in the Libby area. A new state liquor store building, a sporting goods store, and chain restaurant are underway. In other areas, some construction layoffs are seen due to seasonal factors. Agriculture shows the potato harvest nearing completion while Christmas trees are being cut, stacked, and readied for shipment.

In the retail and service industries, some businesses are closing for the winter while others are changing hands and some new businesses are opening in anticipation of a good holiday season. As for employment, cooks, waitresses and bartenders are in demand at this time. A long-time department store is closing its doors in Kalispell in order to provide a more feasible service.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.7	11.5	11.3	-.8	-.6
Employment	10.4	11.1	11.0	-.7	-.6
Unemployment	.3	.4	.3	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.3	2.4	-.3	.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities in the area are slow this time of year. Most of the cattle and sheep have been moved to winter pastures. The weather has generally been good enough to allow the animals to graze. The local Job Service reports some job openings received for cattle feeders.

Construction on a new trade center building at the Lewistown fairground has begun and is proceeding on schedule. The new building will be used for conventions, live entertainment and trade shows.

A new textile firm that is considering locating in Lewistown received the support of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber asked the county commissioners to authorize the sale of industrial revenue bonds to finance the building of a plant site. The textile plant would initially hire about twenty-five people and after a year, would have approximately sixty employees.

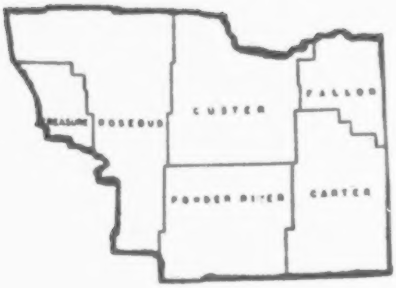
A plant that manufactures bricks near Lewistown has reopened after about a year's closure. The firm has 14 people on payroll and plans to operate through the winter if the weather permits.

A meat packing plant has a shortage of cattle to process and expects to lay off about eight people temporarily.

Winnett has received a $19,110 grant and Stanford, a $15,000 grant. Both of these grants were through the Environmental Protection Agency and are to be used to study and upgrade their waste water treatment systems. The city council of Lewistown has approved the construction of a heliport at the hospital. Lewistown is currently making an attempt to acquire the proposed FAA flight service hub for the state. If they are successful, it would result in the construction of a multi-million dollar building and 45 new permanent jobs.

The retail and service industries are experiencing good business due to conventions being held in Lewistown. The stores are starting to put on extra help for the Christmas season.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.3	15.6	15.5	-.3	-.2
Employment	14.8	15.1	15.1	-.3	-.3
Unemployment	.5	.5	.4	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.6	2.9	-.3	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hiring activities in all industries are slow. Layoffs have occurred in construction due to project completion or weather conditions. New construction projects have been announced. Energy exploration and development and mining continue to highlight the area's economy. Agricultural activity has been winding down with the approach of winter.

Colstrip construction crews are gradually being laid off as winter sets in. One major construction company, however, plans to work all winter as weather permits. No major hiring is foreseen until spring. At the end of October, Colstrip Unit 2 was down due to a boiler being damaged. This resulted in an $80,000 per day loss to the owner. A mining firm, which has been seeking a mining permit for over two years, has started to lay off workers. If the firm does not receive the permit, about 200 workers will be out of work by January 1, and the mine will be closed down. Another firm will file a permit application for a major surface coal mine in Rosebud County. The firm spent nearly three years developing the application; it will probably take the state a year or more to review the application.

A 23 room dormitory at the community college in Miles City is to be constructed. It is scheduled for completion by Spring Quarter, 1981. The new recreation center at the college has opened. A new motel has opened in Miles City. A major retail store, however, is preparing to close.

Very little activity is being reported in the agricultural sector. The harvests are complete, and 85% of the sheep and cattle have been moved to winter pasture.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.9	51.1	51.2	-.2	-.3
Employment	47.5	47.7	48.7	-.2	-1.2
Unemployment	3.4	3.4	2.5	0	.9
Unemployment Rate	*6.7*	*6.6*	*4.9*	*.1*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area continues to be somewhat subdued especially in lumber, wood products and construction industries. A number of retail stores have closed or announced intentions of closing. Seasonal employees are being laid off as winter sets in. Other industries remain stable.

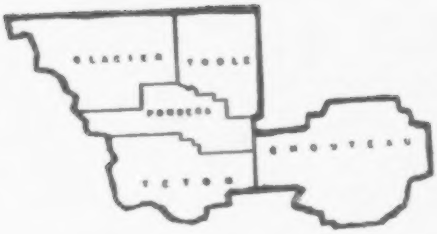
A saw mill at Trout Creek reopened following a two week shutdown. The mill had been down for maintenance and construction purposes. Approximately 70 persons are currently employed by the firm. The lumber industry in the area could face another major blow if the projected reduction in timber sales in the Bitter Root Forest results. The reduction in sales of approximately nine million board feet during the next fiscal year could adversely affect the industry in the loss of more than 100 jobs.

October building permits in Missoula declined more than 30% compared to a year ago. Some layoffs have occurred due to project completion and the weather. New commercial projects, however, are in the ground. A major motor inn will be adding 85 additional rooms plus a restaurant. The federal government has approved a combination grant and loan of $2.2 million for construction of a major hotel. A district judge has issued a preliminary order which will allow a major utility to construct a 69,000 volt power line. The utility company sought the ruling in order to gain access to an 80-foot corridor along the foothills of the Sapphire Mountains. The Ravalli County commissioners awarded a contract to a Corvallis contractor for a $4,500 reroofing project on the old courthouse. Ravalli County voters, however, turned down the county's proposal to issue $4 million in revenue bonds. The bonds were to be used to finance the construction of a building for a major retail firm in Hamilton.

The Forest Service has laid off fire fighting crews and other seasonal employees. A metal fabrication plant in Stevensville has also laid off some of its employees.

A free training program for home care assistants is being offered by a Missoula non-profit service agency. A certificate of completion is awarded to all successful completers of the program.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.9	18.6	17.6	-1.7	-.7
Employment	16.2	17.8	16.9	-1.6	-.7
Unemployment	.7	.8	.7	-.1	----
Unemployment Rate	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*-.1*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The weather has been unusually warm, allowing most outdoor work to continue. Finish work on the office complex in Cut Bank is nearing completion. A new eating and drinking establishment should be open for business in December at the shopping center on the west end of Cut Bank. In Shelby, work continues on the new hospital, a new veterinary clinic, and new retirement housing. The town of Kevin was given a federal grant to build a twelve-unit greenhouse.

Oilfield activity remains steady with only a limited number of new hires noted. Farm and ranch activity is very slow and main projects include grain hauling and transportation of livestock to market. Holiday season hiring should pick up soon and thus increase placements in the retail trade sector.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

October, 1980

Social Characteristics	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
Non-White	*13.0%*	*13.6%*	*12.8%*
Female	*26.6%*	*36.3%*	*44.2%*
Youth	*7.9%*	*9.2%*	*10.2%*
Over 45	*22.7%*	*18.0%*	*20.1%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* Montana	*Percent 1/* U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	8.1	7.0	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	7.8	6.9	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	7.7	6.6	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	6.0	5.8	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	5.1	5.5	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	6.2	6.2	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	5.5	6.3	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	5.1	5.8	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	4.6	6.0	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	4.5	5.4	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	5.5	5.5	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	6.0	5.6	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	8.0	6.4	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	7.1	6.4	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	6.4	6.1	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	5.6	5.5	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	4.5	5.2	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	5.2	6.0	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	4.7	5.8	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	4.0	5.9	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	3.5	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	3.7	5.6	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	4.3	5.6	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	7.6	6.8	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	7.0	6.8	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	6.5	6.6	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	6.5	6.6	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	5.0	7.0	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	6.0	7.8	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	6.1	7.9	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	5.3	7.5	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	5.1	7.1	3.1
October	367.5	348.0	318.2	29.8	19.5	5.3	7.1	1.3
November	*360.4*	*339.2*	*313.6*	*25.6*	*21.2*	*5.9*		*1.3*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	32.8	30.4	29.2	1.2	2.4	*7.2*	*5.3*	*
November	*32.8*	*30.3*	*29.3*	*1.0*	*2.5*	*7.6*	*5.9*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/		
						County	State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.8*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*6.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	55.1	52.8	51.4	1.4	2.3	*4.1*	*5.3*	*
November	*55.6*	*53.4*	*52.2*	*1.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	367.5	377.2	371.1	-9.7	-3.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	348.0	358.0	357.3	-10.0	-9.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	29.8	35.0	30.5	-5.2	-.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.5	19.2	13.8	.3	5.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	5.3	5.1	3.7	.2	1.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	6.2	6.3	4.7	-.1	1.5
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.2	286.3	292.5	-1.1	-6.7
MANUFACTURING	24.1	24.2	27.4	-.1	-3.2
Durable Goods	15.1	15.1	18.0	0	-2.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.7	9.7	11.0	0	-1.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.0	3.3	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.7	0	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.1	9.4	-.1	-.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.9	4.4	0	-.5
27 Printing and Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.3	0	.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.5	1.6	-.1	-.2
MINING	6.4	6.6	7.9	-.2	-1.5
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.0	0	-1.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.5	2.4	-.2	-.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.6	3.5	3.5	.1	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.7	17.5	17.5	.2	.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.6	5.5	6.0	.1	-.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.1	4.8	.1	.4
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.9	6.9	6.8	0	.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.2	23.4	24.0	-.2	-.8
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	7.8	0	-1.0
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.9	7.0	6.9	-.1	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.5	9.6	9.3	-.1	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	73.3	74.6	75.6	-1.3	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.5	17.6	.1	0
Retail Trade	55.8	57.1	58.0	-1.3	-2.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.7	8.3	8.6	.4	.1
54 Food Stores	7.5	7.8	7.9	-.3	-.4
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.4	8.5	9.0	-.1	-.6
58 Eating and Drinking Places	20.0	21.3	21.2	-1.3	-1.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.1	11.2	11.3	-.1	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	12.9	0	.1
SERVICES	55.9	57.1	55.0	-1.2	.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.1	7.2	6.4	-1.1	-.3
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.5	2.5	.1	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.6	18.8	17.5	-.2	1.1
Other Services	28.6	28.5	28.5	.1	.1
GOVERNMENT	71.4	69.9	72.2	1.5	-.8
91 Federal Government	13.5	14.4	12.8	-.9	.7
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.1	8.1	8.2	0	-.1
92 Other State Government	10.3	11.1	10.4	-.8	-.1
93 Local Education	23.6	20.5	25.5	3.1	-1.9
93 Other Local Government	15.8	15.8	15.4	0	.4

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.8	33.8	33.6	-1.0	-.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.7	32.0	-1.3	-1.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.2*	*6.2*	*4.7*	*1.0*	*2.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.9*	*7.1*	*5.3*	*.8*	*2.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.8	30.1	30.5	-.3	-.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	2.1	2.2	2.1	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	2.0	1.9	-.1	0
Trade	9.7	9.8	10.0	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.9	2.8	-.1	0
Retail Trade	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	7.0	6.8	0	+.2
Government	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.9	3.9	4.1	0	-.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	55.1	56.1	55.9	1.0	-.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.8	53.7	54.5	-.9	-1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.3	2.4	1.4	-.1	.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.1*	*4.3*	*2.6*	*-.2*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.8*	*5.1*	*3.2*	*-.3*	*1.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	49.2	49.3	49.4	-.1	-.2
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.6	0	-.2
Contract Construction	2.7	2.8	3.0	-.1	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilties	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Trade	16.0	15.9	16.2	+.1	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.7	10.6	10.7	+.1	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
Services and Mining	10.7	10.8	10.3	-.1	+.4
Government	8.0	8.1	7.9	-.1	+.1
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	+.1
State and Local Government	6.4	6.5	6.4	-.1	0

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980
STATEWIDE	292.3	377.2	367.5	371.7	358.0	348.0	20.6	19.2	19.5	5.3	5.1	5.3
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.5	33.8	32.8	32.2	31.7	30.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	6.6	6.2	7.2
BILLINGS SMSA	57.3	56.1	55.1	54.8	53.7	52.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.4	4.3	4.1
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	300.6	287.4	279.6	284.7	272.7	264.8	15.9	14.7	14.8	5.3	5.1	5.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.0	33.5	34.4	33.8	31.7	31.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	6.0	5.4	7.3
BOZEMAN	27.3	26.7	25.8	26.1	25.5	24.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.4	4.6
GLASGOW	19.6	18.3	17.2	19.0	17.6	16.6	.6	.7	.6	3.3	3.6	3.7
GLENDIVE	16.3	15.0	15.1	16.0	14.7	14.8	.3	.3	.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.1	13.6	13.0	13.6	13.0	12.4	.5	.6	.6	3.9	4.5	4.6
HAVRE	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.5	13.0	12.3	.8	.7	.6	5.3	4.9	4.7
HELENA	28.9	28.3	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
KALISPELL	42.9	41.4	39.9	39.7	38.4	37.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	7.4	7.3	7.1
LEWISTOWN	12.6	11.5	10.7	12.2	11.1	10.4	.4	.4	.3	3.2	3.3	3.0
MILES CITY	16.5	15.6	15.3	15.9	15.1	14.8	.6	.5	.5	3.5	3.6	3.3
MISSOULA	51.8	51.1	50.9	48.2	47.7	47.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	7.0	6.6	6.7
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.1	18.6	16.9	19.2	17.8	16.2	.9	.8	.7	4.7	4.1	4.0

[1/] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2/] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

* *Unemployment Rate is computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change 1979 1980
STATEWIDE	367.5	371.1	-1.0	348.0	357.3	-2.6	19.5	13.8	5.7	*5.3*	*3.7*	*1.6*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.8	33.6	-2.4	30.4	32.0	-5.0	2.4	1.6	.8	*7.2*	*4.7*	*2.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	55.1	55.9	-1.4	52.8	54.5	-3.1	2.3	1.4	.9	*4.1*	*2.6*	*1.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	279.6	281.6	-.7	264.8	270.8	-2.2	14.8	10.8	4.0	*5.3*	*3.8*	*1.5*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	34.2	.6	31.9	32.7	-2.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	*7.3*	*4.3*	*3.0*
BOZEMAN	25.8	26.0	-.8	24.6	25.2	-2.4	1.2	.8	.4	*4.6*	*2.9*	*1.7*
GLASGOW	17.2	17.6	-2.3	16.6	17.1	-2.9	.6	.5	.1	*3.7*	*2.6*	*.8*
GLENDIVE	15.1	15.2	-.7	14.8	14.9	-.7	.3	.3	0	*2.2*	*2.2*	*0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	12.8	1.6	12.4	12.3	.8	.6	.5	.1	*4.6*	*3.9*	*.7*
HAVRE	12.9	13.2	-2.3	12.3	12.7	-3.2	.6	.5	.1	*4.7*	*3.5*	*1.2*
HELENA	27.3	27.7	-1.4	26.0	26.7	-2.6	1.3	1.0	.3	*4.6*	*3.6*	*1.0*
KALISPELL	39.9	39.5	1.0	37.1	37.5	-1.1	2.8	2.0	.8	*7.1*	*5.0*	*2.1*
LEWISTOWN	10.7	11.3	-5.3	10.4	11.0	-5.5	.3	.3	0	*3.0*	*2.4*	*.6*
MILES CITY	15.3	15.5	-1.3	14.8	15.1	2.0	.5	.4	.1	*3.3*	*2.9*	*.4*
MISSOULA	50.9	51.2	-.6	47.5	48.7	-2.5	3.4	2.5	.9	*6.7*	*4.9*	*1.8*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	17.6	-4.0	16.2	16.9	-4.1	.7	.7	0	*4.0*	*3.7*	*.3*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
** Unemployment rate is computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	377257	358015	19242	5.1
CASCADE	33760	31664	2096	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	56128	53706	2422	4.3
BEAVERHEAD	4035	3885	150	3.7
BIG HORN	6505	6090	415	6.4
BLAINE	3212	3042	170	5.3
BROADWATER	1762	1677	85	4.8
CARBON	3133	3018	115	3.7
CARTER	884	874	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3161	3084	77	2.4
CUSTER	6219	5987	232	3.7
DANIELS	1495	1467	28	1.9
DAWSON	5617	5457	160	2.8
DEER LODGE	5081	4805	276	5.4
FALLON	2389	2352	37	1.5
FERGUS	6463	6190	273	4.2
FLATHEAD	25428	23761	1667	6.6
GALLATIN	19591	18791	800	4.1
GARFIELD	798	791	7	.9
GLACIER	6055	5649	406	6.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	396	7	1.7
GRANITE	1069	989	80	7.5
HILL	9275	8796	479	5.2
JEFFERSON	2357	2224	133	5.6
JUDITH BASIN	1170	1147	23	2.0
LAKE	8441	7943	498	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24200	23050	1150	4.8
LIBERTY	1246	1225	21	1.7
LINCOLN	7523	6651	872	11.6
MC CONE	1239	1220	19	1.5
MADISON	2478	2374	104	4.2
MEAGHER	1110	1070	40	3.6
MINERAL	1794	1670	124	6.9
MISSOULA	37205	34927	2278	6.1
MUSSELSHELL	2015	1974	41	2.0
PARK	5970	5648	322	5.4
PETROLEUM	338	326	12	3.6
PHILLIPS	3025	2891	134	4.4
PONDERA	3663	3560	103	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1231	1174	57	4.6
POWELL	3413	3270	143	4.2
PRAIRIE	812	801	11	1.4
RAVALLI	8374	7699	675	8.1
RICHLAND	5815	5702	113	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5895	5669	226	3.8
ROSEBUD	4474	4249	225	5.0
SANDERS	3751	3448	303	8.1
SHERIDAN	3142	3104	38	1.2
SILVER BOW	17393	16340	1053	6.1
STILLWATER	2107	2046	61	2.9
SWEET GRASS	1837	1819	18	1.0
TETON	2778	2695	83	3.0
TOOLE	2921	2836	85	2.9
TREASURE	443	435	8	1.8
VALLEY	4735	4498	237	5.0
WHEATLAND	1148	1120	28	2.4
WIBAUX	751	739	12	1.6

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	367503	348011	19492	5.3
CASCADE	32830	30451	2379	7.2
YELLOWSTONE	55070	52804	2266	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3904	3806	98	2.5
BIG HORN	6170	5753	417	6.8
BLAINE	2993	2821	172	5.7
BROADWATER	1687	1619	68	4.0
CARBON	2943	2849	94	3.2
CARTER	794	785	9	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2869	2810	59	2.1
CUSTER	6055	5879	176	2.9
DANIELS	1320	1308	12	.9
DAWSON	5656	5494	162	2.9
DEER LODGE	5055	4254	801	15.8
FALLON	2423	2391	32	1.3
FERGUS	6005	5761	244	4.1
FLATHEAD	24494	22826	1668	6.8
GALLATIN	18946	18131	815	4.3
GARFIELD	760	749	11	1.4
GLACIER	5126	4771	355	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	362	357	5	1.4
GRANITE	993	931	62	6.2
HILL	8823	8401	422	4.8
JEFFERSON	2277	2124	153	6.7
JUDITH BASIN	1060	1041	19	1.8
LAKE	8178	7717	461	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	23308	22274	1034	4.4
LIBERTY	1093	1074	19	1.7
LINCOLN	7283	6586	697	9.6
MC CONE	1152	1135	17	1.5
MADISON	2311	2214	97	4.2
MEAGHER	1170	1112	58	5.0
MINERAL	1972	1860	112	5.7
MISSOULA	37110	34734	2376	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1954	1912	42	2.1
PARK	5709	5400	309	5.4
PETROLEUM	317	307	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2973	2852	121	4.1
PONDERA	3423	3333	90	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1142	1120	22	1.9
POWELL	2979	2852	127	4.3
PRAIRIE	756	734	22	2.9
RAVALLI	8183	7513	670	8.2
RICHLAND	6100	5983	117	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5423	5154	269	5.0
ROSEBUD	4506	4249	257	5.7
SANDERS	3610	3381	229	6.3
SHERIDAN	2987	2953	34	1.1
SILVER BOW	19214	17877	1337	7.0
STILLWATER	2092	2042	50	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1762	1731	31	1.8
TETON	2660	2573	87	3.3
TOOLE	2833	2756	77	2.7
TREASURE	410	400	10	2.4
VALLEY	4513	4320	193	4.3
WHEATLAND	1060	1053	7	.7
WIBAUX	705	694	11	1.6

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percen Women
	Oct. 1980 1/	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980		Sept. 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	130.3	130.5	130.3	-.2	0	285.2	45.7	286.3	45.6
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.4	0	-.7	24.1	11.2	27.2	11.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.4	7.8	6.6	7.6
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	17.7	9.0	17.5	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.5	0	-.1	25.2	19.0	23.4	10.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.7	35.9	36.9	-.2	-1.2	73.3	48.1	74.6	48.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	13.6	65.4	13.0	65.4
Services	34.2	34.1	35.1	+.1	-.9	55.9	61.2	57.1	59.7
Government 2/	42.8	42.9	39.9	-.1	2.9	71.4	59.9	69.9	61.4

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

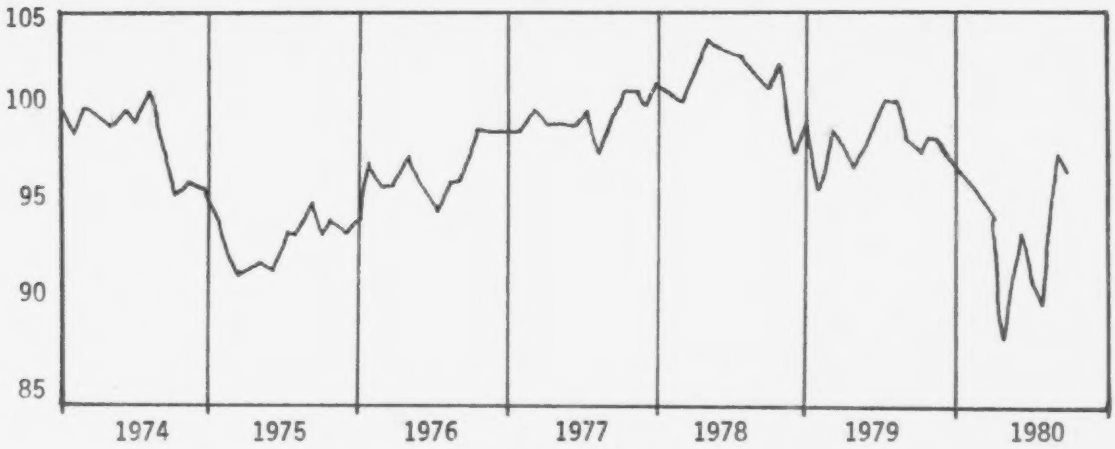
MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1979													
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8
1980													
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	130.3			
Manufacturing.................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Mining........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5			
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6			
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4			
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.7			
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5			
Services......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.2			
Government....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	42.8			

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDEX 1972 = 100

MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979	
January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*
1980	
January	*96.7*
February	***95.6***
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	**94.6**
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

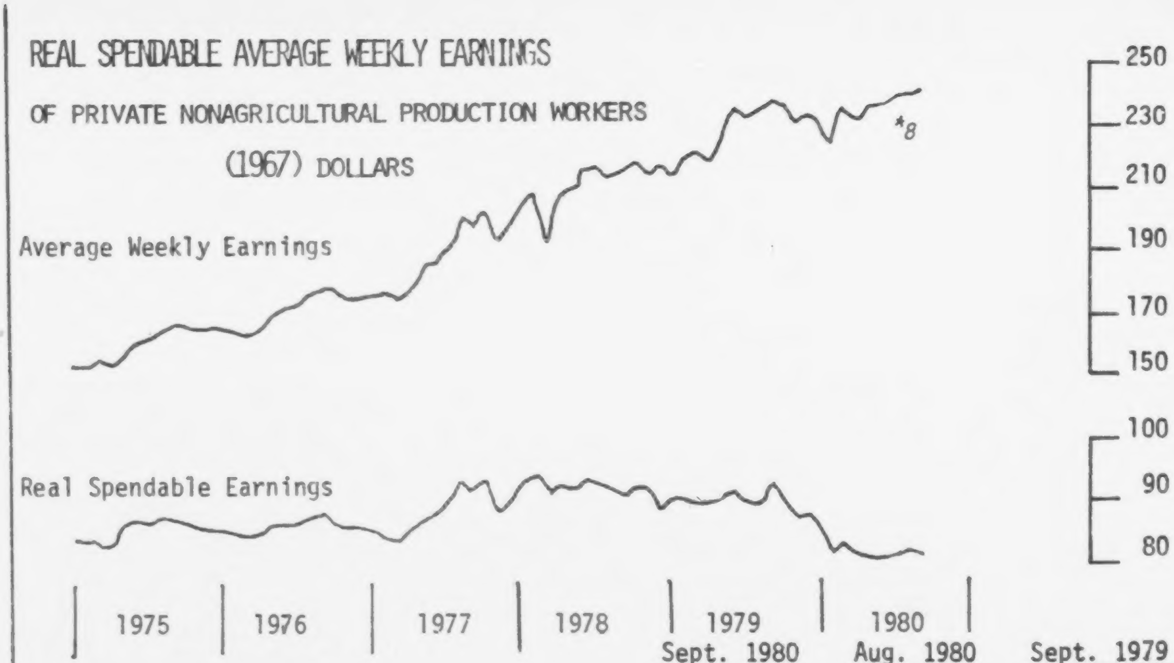
In September, Montana's Composite Index registered a considerable decline from August. The Composite Index of 96.8 compares to 98.0 in August and 98.4 in September, 1979. Negative movement was seen in only one component, that being the Manufacturing Accession Rate. The Accession Rate dropped from 10.7 in August, to 2.2 in September. All other components recorded only slight increases since August.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	241.60	239.47	238.74
3/ Taxes Withheld	38.50	37.91	32.00
Spendable Earnings	203.10	201.56	206.73
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	122.47	120.81	114.31
Real Spendable Earnings	80.63	80.75	91.96

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Montana's Gross Average Weekly Earnings rose from $239.47 in August to $241.60 in September. Although there was a considerable increase in Gross Earnings, Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings dropped from $80.75 in August to $80.63 in September. The affect inflation is having on Real Spendable Earnings is very much seen here when $238.74 of Gross Earnings in September, 1979 produced $91.96 in Real Spendable Earnings. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings are expected to continue to drop in the next few months due to seasonal factors in our economy.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	*6.4*	*6.3*	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	*6.3*	*6.1*	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	*6.6*	*6.2*	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	*6.0*	*6.1*	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	*5.9*	*6.1*	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*5.8*	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*6.1*	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	*5.9*	*5.9*	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	*5.8*	*5.9*	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	*5.4*	*5.8*	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	*5.8*	*5.8*	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	*5.7*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.0*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.2*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*7.0*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.8*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.7*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.8*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.5*	3.1
October	*368.6*	*345.6*	*314.3*	*31.3*	*23.0*	*6.2*	*7.6*	*1.3*
November								
December								
Avg.								

[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						County	State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.2*	*6.4*	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*6.3*	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.6*	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	*6.6*	*5.9*	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*6.0*	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*5.9*	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.1*	*5.8*	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.4*	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	*7.8*	*6.4*	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.2*	*5.7*	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.5*	*5.3*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.7*	*5.5*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.2*	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.0*	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*4.7*	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.3*	*4.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.4*	*4.6*	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	*5.5*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.9*	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.6*	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	*7.1*	*6.5*	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	*6.5*	*5.8*	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*5.9*	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.8*	*6.6*	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	*7.2*	*6.1*	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	*7.1*	*6.3*	.4
October	*32.7*	*30.1*	*28.9*	*1.2*	*2.6*	*7.9*	*6.2*	.4
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/*		
						County	State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	5.1	6.3	*
October	*54.6*	*52.0*	*50.6*	*1.4*	*2.6*	4.8	6.2	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$241.23	$241.60	$236.90	37.4	37.4	36.9	6.45	6.46	6.47
MANUFACTURING	384.38	375.68	377.13	44.8	45.1	43.7	8.58	8.33	8.67
Durable Goods	406.39	392.70	388.00	47.2	47.6	44.7	8.61	8.25	8.64
Primary Metal Industries	364.11	399.38	407.46	31.8	35.5	42.4	11.45	11.25	9.50
Nondurable Goods	346.24	345.51	355.30	40.7	40.6	41.8	8.51	8.51	8.74
Food and Kindred Products	291.45	313.95	289.20	42.3	45.5	43.1	6.89	6.90	6.79
MINING	450.68	433.41	447.46	45.1	46.8	47.3	9.63	9.61	9.32
Metal Mining	577.90	577.90	458.18	40.3	40.3	38.6	14.34	14.34	11.45
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	410.57	416.34	362.00	39.9	40.5	36.2	10.29	10.28	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	358.53	356.25	325.51	44.1	44.2	41.1	8.13	8.06	7.89
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	418.56	412.90	343.74	53.8	54.4	44.7	7.78	7.59	7.57
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	189.54	195.05	194.92	34.4	34.4	34.5	5.51	5.67	5.68
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	160.51	159.65	166.32	33.3	33.4	33.0	4.82	4.78	4.76
SERVICES	160.26	159.46	142.80	35.3	35.2	34.0	4.54	4.53	4.23

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979
MANUFACTURING	2.8	11.3	3.3	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.7
Durable Goods	2.6	16.4	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.9	15.3	0.1	2.4	3.9	4.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.2	2.5	9.3	5.4	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	5.5	4.1	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
MINING	12.4	11.4	4.8	10.5	9.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	6.4	7.9	5.2	5.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Metal Mining	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	29	28	284	323
MINING	63	30	409	250
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	54	40	479	678
MANUFACTURING	18	11	208	235
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	26	11	187	207
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	131	96	1132	1055
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	39	42	401	405
SERVICES	143	90	1321	1297
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(39)	(22)	(375)	(229)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	4	4	125	133
STATE TOTAL	507	352	4546	4583

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	507	352	4546	4583
GREAT FALLS SMSA	23	16	281	303
BILLINGS SMSA	68	40	616	704
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	98	43	653	235 (May-Oct.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	26	18	289	278
Beaverhead	5	2	47	43
Deer Lodge	1	2	19	25
Granite	2	1	15	17
Madison	2	1	38	38
Powell	3	2	34	17
Silver Bow	13	10	136	138
BOZEMAN LMA	38	38	336	358
Gallatin	29	29	267	280
Meagher	2	0	15	7
Park	7	9	54	71
GLASGOW LMA	16	12	128	155
Daniels	1	2	7	11
Phillips	1	2	24	31
Roosevelt	6	1	40	37
Sheridan	2	7	26	36
Valley	6	0	31	40
GLENDIVE LMA	28	36	234	291
Dawson	6	11	57	78
Garfield	1	2	4	10
McCone	1	4	23	17
Prairie	0	0	9	6
Richland	20	19	135	173
Wibaux	0	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	4	11	101	137
Big Horn	2	7	28	49
Carbon	2	2	35	47
Stillwater	0	2	24	27
Sweet Grass	0	0	14	14
HAVRE LMA	15	12	128	131
Blaine	3	2	41	19
Hill	12	8	77	97
Liberty	0	2	10	15
HELENA LMA	24	18	276	345
Broadwater	1	3	16	26
Jefferson	3	2	20	26
Lewis and Clark	20	13	240	293
KALISPELL LMA	50	38	492	569
Flathead	31	25	333	369
Lake	8	7	82	96
Lincoln	11	6	77	104
LEWISTOWN LMA	15	5	100	99
Fergus	7	3	52	60
Golden Valley	1	0	3	5
Judith Basin	1	1	13	12
Musselshell	4	1	24	13
Petroleum	1	0	2	2
Wheatland	1	0	6	7
MILES CITY LMA	15	9	146	122
Carter	0	4	22	9
Custer	12	2	48	48
Fallon	0	0	37	28
Powder River	1	1	10	13
Rosebud	2	2	28	20
Treasure	0	0	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	71	41	553	657
Mineral	1	3	18	17
Missoula	46	30	397	469
Ravalli	18	5	107	124
Sanders	6	3	31	47
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	16	15	213	199
Choteau	1	1	41	30
Glacier	6	9	57	61
Pondera	1	1	31	42
Teton	2	1	27	16
Toole	6	3	57	50

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

TAS-159B

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	96	8,490.55
BIGHORN	421	33,614.80
BLAINE	199	17,102.05
BROADWATER	51	4,987.00
CARBON	113	10,505.64
CARTER	1	39.00
CASCADE	3,834	371,987.85
CHOUTEAU	101	9,294.28
CUSTER	154	13,761.44
DANIELS	5	350.00
DAWSON	97	7,474.00
DEER LODGE	2,114	222,104.24
FALLON	10	618.00
FERGUS	248	20,263.79
FLATHEAD	1,794	152,542.34
GALLATIN	1,050	87,598.56
GARFIELD	5	153.00
GLACIER	471	37,325.06
GOLDEN VALLEY	8	712.00
GRANITE	61	6,604.40
HILL	379	31,164.78
JEFFERSON	135	12,493.41
JUDITH BASIN	12	1,056.59
LAKE	615	48,736.73
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,097	95,091.25
LIBERTY	8	500.00
LINCOLN	734	62,436.43
MCCONE	7	314.00
MADISON	91	3,562.26
MEAGHER	52	4,611.55
MINERAL	97	10,244.00
MISSOULA	3,685	349,317.08
MUSSELSHELL	39	4,136.00
PARK	356	27,872.64
PETROLEUM	5	550.00
PHILLIPS	74	6,242.28
PONDERA	111	7,964.85
POWDER RIVER	20	2,063.00
POWELL	174	16,606.17
PRAIRIE	26	2,845.00
RAVALLI	678	59,230.33
RICHLAND	41	3,472.71
ROOSEVELT	160	12,918.49
ROSEBUD	230	22,675.60
SANDERS	270	21,690.10
SHERIDAN	24	1,620.00
SILVER BOW	1,904	176,060.68
STILLWATER	71	7,144.00
SWEET GRASS	37	3,184.00
TETON	75	7,176.27
TOOLE	91	8,839.00
TREASURE	9	751.00
VALLEY	210	18,017.22
WHEATLAND	0	0.00
WIBAUX	5	555.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,141	292,752.78
INTRASTATE	25,495	2,335,530.57
INTERSTATE	1,279	179,228.75
TOTAL	26,775	2,514,759.32

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,186	199,722.39
BIGHORN	3,875	327,534.68
BLAINE	2,878	247,902.45
BROADWATER	1,850	184,241.89
CARBON	2,620	249,112.82
CARTER	168	14,479.52
CASCADE	41,364	3,770,089.17
CHOUTEAU	814	69,733.72
CUSTER	3,025	267,054.39
DANIELS	248	19,832.26
DAWSON	1,895	176,538.11
DEER LODGE	7,818	710,273.88
FALLON	363	32,708.60
FERGUS	4,041	341,826.69
FLATHEAD	37,274	3,344,123.12
GALLATIN	19,070	1,685,261.31
GARFIELD	50	4,328.00
GLACIER	7,149	578,012.20
GOLDEN VALLEY	143	13,488.00
GRANITE	1,236	104,027.46
HILL	7,399	621,276.91
JEFFERSON	2,199	215,935.97
JUDITH BASIN	342	29,843.33
LAKE	9,068	775,105.09
LEWIS AND CLARK	18,482	1,677,948.74
LIBERTY	325	30,522.80
LINCOLN	23,104	2,212,837.19
MCCONE	171	11,940.00
MADISON	1,248	110,355.66
MEAGHER	637	54,498.46
MINERAL	3,967	395,541.77
MISSOULA	51,651	4,771,535.74
MUSSELSHELL	635	55,440.00
PARK	6,219	535,273.55
PETROLEUM	68	5,864.50
PHILLIPS	1,293	112,414.76
PONDERA	2,031	185,350.34
POWDER RIVER	242	24,041.00
POWELL	3,373	303,363.15
PRAIRIE	384	36,109.92
RAVALLI	13,716	1,196,072.84
RICHLAND	1,291	115,330.86
ROOSEVELT	2,546	200,865.79
ROSEBUD	3,614	332,378.56
SANDERS	8,026	737,512.11
SHERIDAN	309	25,760.00
SILVER BOW	22,251	1,961,280.44
STILLWATER	1,609	151,255.00
SWEET GRASS	451	43,507.37
TETON	1,368	123,776.58
TOOLE	1,736	162,009.23
TREASURE	120	12,540.00
VALLEY	3,599	320,135.56
WHEATLAND	198	17,002.65
WIBAUX	167	13,066.80
YELLOWSTONE	48,405	4,606,871.87
INTRASTATE	380,311	34,542,580.98
INTERSTATE	14,554	2,018,041.06
TOTAL	394,865	36,560,622.04

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	46,568	36,121	10,447	28.9
Continued Claims1/	477,664	386,242	91,422	23.7
Number of Benefit Payments1/	394,865	324,409	70,456	21.7
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$36,560,620	$27,290,383	$9,270,237	34.0
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.23	$87.91	$9.32	10.6

MONTHLY

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,640	2,599	2,813	827	29.4
Continued Claims1/	35,946	33,842	21,493	14,453	67.2
Number of Benefit Payments1/	26,775	24,002	16,784	9,991	59.5
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,514,759	$2,115,697	$1,417,244	$1,097,515	77.4
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$99.66	$93.63	$88.63	$11.03	12.4
Trust Fund Balance	$19,896,749*	$18,765,702*	$13,957,177**	$5,939.572	42.6

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*

2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*

* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

** *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089.*

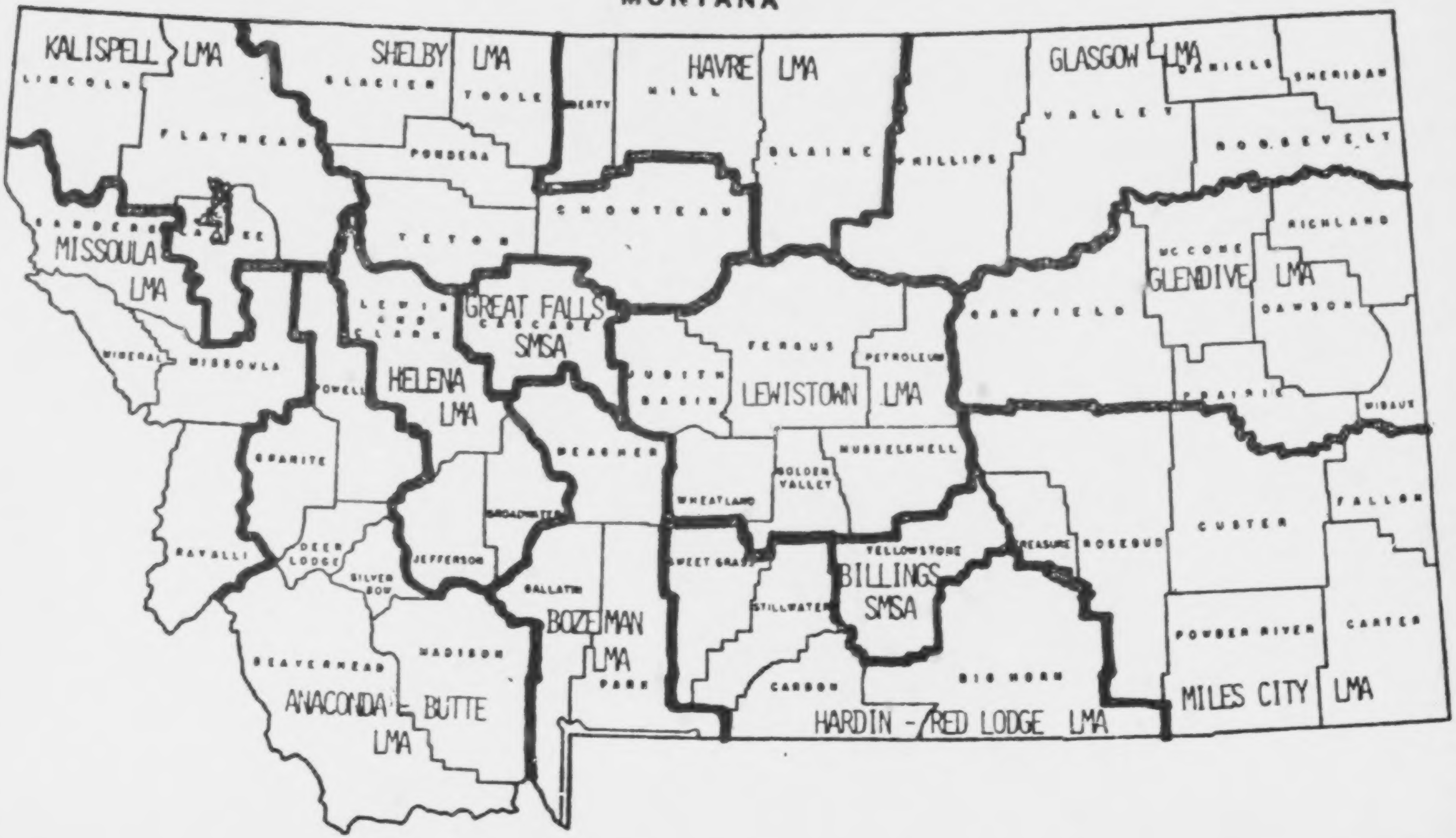
Normally in October the number of claims rise as weather conditions cause slow-down in outdoor work, and this year the layoffs in primary metal manufacturing industry also increased the claims count. More initial claims were recorded this month than in either September or a year ago, and continued claims, above both last month and last year, exceeded the tally for October 1979 by more than 14,000.

This month the number and amount of benefit payments surpassed those for last month and last year, with percent changes from October 1979 of 59.5% and 77.4%, respectively. The gain from last month was only 11.6% more claimants and 18.9% more in payments.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount was up sharply from last month, to $99.66 which was the highest since May and June. From October 1979, the AWBA advanced $11.03. Cumulative figures for all items continue to climb from the same period in 1979.

The October Trust Fund Balance improved over September and was almost $6 million above October 1979. The almost $20 million balance this month is a comfortable back log to go into the winter months.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
TETON
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
RICHLAND
MC CONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA LMA
POWELL
GRANITE
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
MEAGHER
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MILES CITY LMA
CARBON
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HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.58 per copy, for a total cost of $612.28 which includes $349.78 for printing and $262.50 for distribution.

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(259-5529)

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Billings, MT 59102
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1980

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 12

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

For more information contact:
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

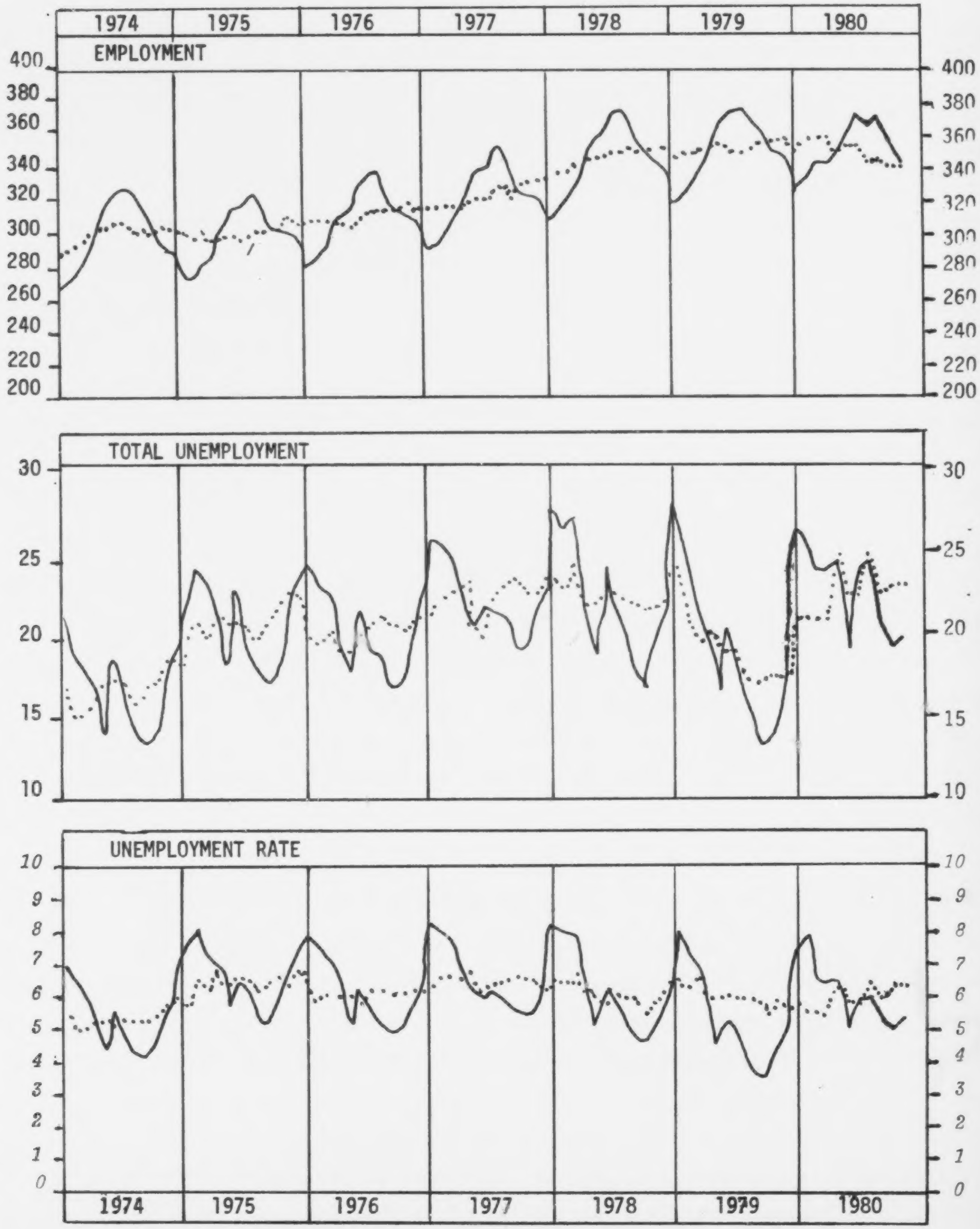
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
Employment	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Unemployment	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Wheat and barley prices remained high enough from June through October to eliminate the need for government deficiency payments on those crops. Montana's barley prices were nearly 20¢ a bushel below the national average, but the national price is used for computing these payments. If the state's prices were used, Montana farmers would be entitled to about $8 million.

The U. S. Forest Service paid the state $8.7 million in November as an interim payment on revenue collected from use of Forest Service lands. The interim payment was to be 75% of the total due as estimated early in the year. The estimate, however, is proving to be too high because of declining timber sales.

The gross value of the state's minerals production is about $1 billion a year. Montana is one of the leaders in the nation in mineable coal, bentonite and high grade talc. There are significant deposits of titanium, copper, nickel, metals of the platinum group, manganese, zinc, chromium and thorium. The labor dispute in the copper industry affected some 40,000 workers nationwide and reduced U. S. production by about 18 to 20 percent. Normally when production declines, the price of the product increases. This year, however, copper prices remained fairly low during the dispute and the outlook for the prices to rise now is not good. The high interest rates have caused the demand for copper to remain fairly low. The U. S. Interior Department approved Montana's plan for reclaiming strip mining coal lands. This ruling entitles the state to apply for $8.1 million for specific reclamation projects. The money is 70% of the fees collected by the federal government from coal mine operators in the state.

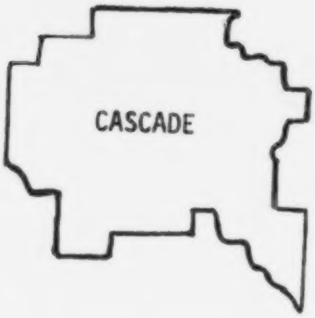
The bids for twelve road projects throughout the state have been opened. Apparent low bids total $3.4 million. The bids are being analyzed by the Highway Department before they are awarded.

The lumber industry in the state has been in poor shape most of the year. Unemployment rates in the Kalispell and Missoula labor market areas, where the economies rely most on wood production, have been high throughout the year--currently Kalispell has 8 percent and Missoula 7.2 percent unemployed. A recent study makes it clear that the West can no longer compete with the South and Canada in some

STATEWIDE (cont.)

markets. A group of Montana businessmen and politicians, in an effort to find clean industry to attract to the state and improve the employment outlook, made a tour of the electronics industry in the "Silicon Valley" area of California.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.5	32.5	33.5	--	-1.0
Employment	30.1	30.1	31.7	--	-1.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.4	1.8	--	.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The grain industry has a new way of lowering their expenses as a railroad made unit train rates available. Two grain elevators in the Great Falls area took advantage by loading 26-car strings with wheat shipments to the West Coast. The producer should realize an extra 12.5¢ per bushel for these larger volume shipments. A fertilizer company is going to make $125,000 modification to its plant. The new automated equipment will allow the processing of nine tons of fertilizer in a little over two minutes.

Renewed interest in the coal deposits in the Belt area could create another boom. A power company is leasing land in the area for strip mining, the fuel to be used for a new coal-fired generating plant that is scheduled to begin operation in 1989. The site for the plant, called Resource 89, has not been settled yet, but Great Falls is one of three areas still being considered. The town of Belt could triple in size if coal is mined there.

The value of building construction in the city during November was $944,824, nearly $70,000 greater than last year. Building permits for seven housing units were obtained last month for a total value of $309,240. The same number of permits were issued in November of 1979, but the value of those were $18,000 less. Over the last six months, permits have been obtained for 46 housing units, considerably less than the 144 housing permits that were issued for the same period last year.

Great Falls will receive $1.5 million from the copper company that closed its refining operations. The city's Economic Growth Council is currently settling priorities for the use of this aid. The council has also asked the company to help find alternative uses for the refinery building which is currently being mothballed. A petroleum refinery is currently undergoing an economic evaluation by the company in hopes of making the plant more profitable. There are currently no negotiations going on that would consign the crude oil that is processed there to other refineries. The City-County planning board approved the rezoning of about 67 acres from an agricultural to a heavy industrial classification. This provides another step toward the establishment of meat packing and a gasohol facility in the area.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	54.1	54.4	56.1	-0.3	-2.0
Employment	51.9	52.1	54.3	-0.2	-2.4
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic information in the Billings area is highlighted by the number of layoffs reported in different industries. Construction companies are noting that payrolls are down considerably from prior years. One company which usually keeps 20 employees through the winter, had only 17 employees in March, 15 during the summer and now employs only 7 persons. Another construction company has laid off nearly 20 persons during December. A transportation company has started laying some of its staff off and expects to reach 30 layoffs by the first of the year. Also during this reporting period, a motel has cut back hours on most of its employees to alleviate layoffs. However, they laid two housekeepers off because the cutback wasn't enough. The machinist shop at an electric company has laid off 6 machinists due to lack of work.

An insurance company has a nationwide hiring freeze. They laid off four persons and anticipate no hiring for quite some time. A restaurant in the Heights was evicted by their landlord and this leaves four employees, plus the owners, out of work.

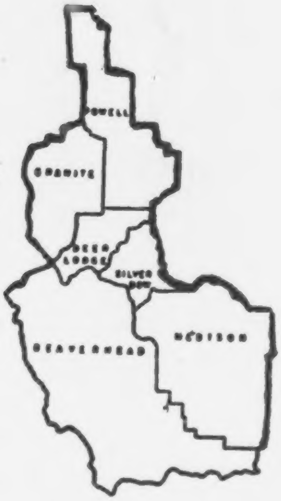
Some new businesses in the Billings area include a fast food Mexican restaurant, a pizza parlor, and a coffee and donut shop. Also a restaurant from Idaho will be moving into a newly renovated hotel in Billings. A men's and women's chain clothing store, along with a retail yarn and macrame shop, will be opening in a shopping mall in Billings.

Building permits in Billings were down considerably in November with $2,469,119 compared to $5,263,663 for November, 1979. This is a decrease of 53%. The year-to-date total for 1980 dropped 23% lower than the total for January through November, 1979. Yellowstone County officials indicated that sixteen construction companies submitted bids on a rural S.I.D. Most bids fell below the engineers estimates. Usually only 2 or 3 bids are received on such a project.

In the mining industry, an El Paso, Texas gas company plans to build a 2.6 million dollar liquid carbon dioxide plant in Billings. Completion date is scheduled for September, 1981. Also in Billings, a company has requested a strip mining permit. The company would like to open a mine 13 miles south of Ashland. If approved, they would mine 12 million tons per year. The initial plans are for 24 years of operation which could begin in mid-1980's and create approximately 480 jobs in construction and 560 permanent mining jobs.

The job outlook in the Billings area doesn't look real good. While a shipping company anticipates hiring 3 truck drivers and 8 dock hands in the near future, information from motels and restaurants has indicated a considerable slowdown in that business. Some restaurants have reported they are serving only half as many meals as usually served, yet they are all hoping for a good holiday season.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.0	34.4	33.5	-1.4	-.5
Employment	30.3	31.9	32.0	-1.6	-1.7
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	1.5	.2	1.2
Unemployment Rate	*8.2*	*7.3*	*4.4*	*.9*	*3.8*

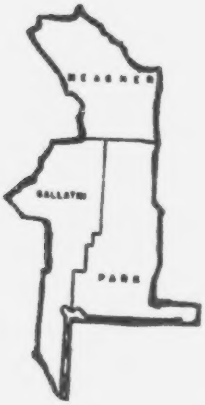
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Any possibilities of the smelter reopening in the next few years by the Anaconda Company were diminished by the stroke of a pen. Anaconda company officials signed a multi-year contract with a Japanese firm to process the ore concentrates that used to be done by the Anaconda smelter. The Environmental Protection Agency has recently lengthened their previous time table requirements on the corrections to be made to the smelter, but this did not change the Anaconda Company's plans to keep the smelter closed. The Anaconda Company's $5 million committed to the "affected-by-closure" cities has been proposed as follows; Anaconda $3 million, Great Falls $1.5 million and Butte $500,000. The local government will be the clearing house for allocating the money. Anaconda Company officials suggest the money should go for expansion of existing industry, creation of new jobs, and attraction of outside businesses.

The Deer Lodge County-Anaconda task force will have their guidelines and plans molded early in January. Thus far, Butte and Anaconda have been dealing with the economic grants and economic studies separately. The Trade Readjustment Office at the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. stated the local TRA application is being processed, but their volume is slowing the final results for all applications. Also, the numerous TRA requests are $3 billion over the budget, and the new Regan administration will have their own policy to establish in dealing with TRA.

Further training via vocational education has been considered for the laid-off copper workers. Governor Judge recommended $4 million be spent for expanding the Vo-Tech center in Butte. Several studies of other plant closures that utilized schools and retraining facilities found that some of the men had to relocate from the area and accept wages lower than what they were previously receiving. One area of conflict would be that unemployment compensation is not allowed for persons enrolled in educational facilities. However, TRA benefits does allow and encourage further training.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.3	25.8	25.5	-.5	-.2
Employment	24.0	24.6	24.5	-.6	-.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.6	3.9	.5	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The U. S. Forest Service paid Park County $84,974 and Gallatin County $65,000 in November as payment for revenues received for uses of Forest Service lands. The revenues come from timber sales, grazing, mineral and land use charges. These were interim payments and were supposed to be 75% of the estimated total due. The payment exceeded the amount that was owed, however, because timber sales were less than what was estimated.

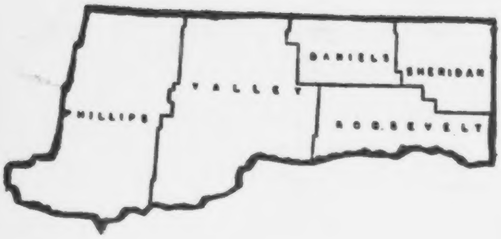
Landowners who wish to subdivide their property into homesites may do so according to a ruling by the Montana Supreme Court. The establishment of two zoning districts near Bozeman were approved in the ruling. The planned subdivision was opposed by conservation groups because of possible damage to wildlife habitat.

A waste-to-energy system being planned for the Livingston area will not receive a low-interest loan from the federal government. The county refuse board is hoping to complete the financing arrangements for the $2.32 million project by February. The construction bid has been awarded and the incinerator is to be completed by December, 1981. A similar project planned for the MSU campus in Bozeman is competing with Livingston for the trash that is hauled out of Yellowstone Park.

Lack of material was the reason given for closure of a home manufacturing plant in Gallatin County. The closure of the factory caused 39 additional unemployment claims at the Bozeman Job Service. Market saturation was given as the reason for suspension of operations at a food processing plant in Park County. Approximately 30 employees are affected by the closure.

The retail and service industries should feel a positive influence by the opening of the ski season and the winter season at Yellowstone Park. The park officially opened for the winter December 19 when snowcoach tours began and overnight accommodations at Old Faithful were reopened. Tourism at Yellowstone Park continues to increase. More than 26,200 visitors entered the park in November. The year-to-date totals now stand at 1.9 million, a 6.6% increase over 1979. West Yellowstone and Gardiner are the points that most visitors enter the park at this time of year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

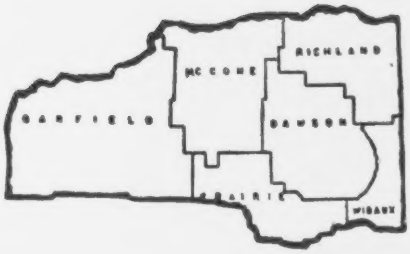
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.6	17.2	17.2	-.6	-.6
Employment	16.0	16.6	16.6	-.6	-.6
Unemployment	.6	.6	.6	--	--
Unemployment Rate	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*.1*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Cold weather slowed construction activity this period and numerous layoffs were reported. Equipment operators, truck drivers, and carpenters were among those affected. The stockpiling and assembly of pipe for a multi-state pipeline should begin very soon in Glasgow. Airliner crew training continued at an industrial park and an aircraft manufacturer will begin testing again soon. Oil exploration activity has remained high, but few new openings have been reported. Stable business at a packing plant has resulted in several openings for boners. Authorization was given to a firm to construct two microwave towers on public lands near Malta. Construction should begin as soon as weather permits.

A family training center in Glasgow, formed in 1971, is beginning to phase out its programs. The center employs 69 persons and serves over 130 families. The uncertainty of continued funding is the reason given for closing the facility.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.5	15.1	14.7	-.6	-.2
Employment	14.2	14.8	14.4	-.6	-.2
Unemployment	.3	.3	.3	----	----
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.0	2.0	.1	.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

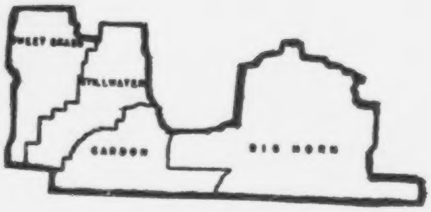
Construction continued to be active throughout the LMA due to mild weather. Several projects are underway: a warehouse, a mechanic shop, and a cold storage unit in Sidney; and an apartment complex, several homes, a pipeline, and a racquetball club in Glendive. Work on a 150 unit trailer park was started in Glendive and forty people were hired. Twenty-five workers were needed for the pipline project, which will last about two months. Experienced carpenters were in demand, and the local labor supply has been sufficient. Work drew to a close on an interstate highway project between Glendive and Wibaux.

Several openings for workers in oilfield related occupations were reported. New seismic crews have been moving into the area and local workers are picking up the available jobs. An oil company in Sidney will start work soon on 40 housing units for its employees.

Several new retail businesses are opening in Sidney. Very little hiring has been done for temporary help in retail stores, though. Activity in agriculture was slow due to the weather. The main activity now is livestock feeding. Processing of sugar beets continued, but will be finished soon.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.8	13.0	12.3	-.2	.5
Employment	12.2	12.4	11.8	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	-----	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.1*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The most valuable crop in Carbon County will be sugar beets again this year. The strong international sugar market has caused the value of sugar beets to reach $41.08 per ton this year compared with $24.32 a ton last year. The total value of the crop in the county is $6.8 million, up 114% from last year's $3.2 million.

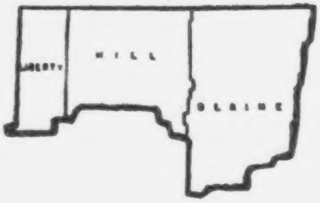
The goal of the interim management plan, submitted by the U. S. Forest Service for the 207,800 acre Beartooth High Lakes area, is to add 36,750 acres to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness area. The remaining 171,050 acres should be open for multiple use favoring recreation and lumbering.

Hardin is still being considered as one of four possible sites for a coal fired steam generating plant. The utility companies project known as "Resource 89" plans a steam generating plant being located near a magnetohydrodynamics test facility by 1989. The generating plant would use coal that is mined in the area and water can be brought in from the Big Horn River by building a canal.

The retail and service industries in Carbon County are experiencing an increase in trade caused by the opening of the skiing season. Red Lodge Mountain opened Thanksgiving weekend and over 1700 skiers took to the slopes.

The preliminary census reports show that the 1980 population for this labor market area is 27,972. This is a 12.9% increase over the last decade. All four counties increased in population. The fastest growing county was Stillwater, with a 20.8% rate of growth.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

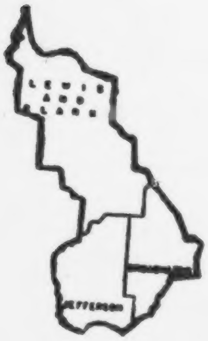
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	 Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.7	12.9	13.0	-.2	-.3
Employment	12.0	12.3	12.4	-.3	-.4
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.4*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*.6*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A new weekly newspaper began publishing during this period. It will focus on news in Havre and be distributed in Hill county free of charge. There also were several new businesses openings in Havre: a card and gift shop, a pet store and a ladies apparel shop. Construction on a grain terminal at Rudyard and expansion of a grain terminal at Chinook will begin immediately. Completion should be sometime next fall. A Great Falls savings and loan will be building a branch office in Havre. This project should also be completed in fall of 81.

There was little hiring in the agricultural area due mainly to no snow and little supplemental cattle feeding. The holiday season brought an increase in hiring in the retail trade areas. Services also saw some increase due to the seasonal upswing.

HELENA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.0	27.2	27.5	-.2	-.5
Employment	25.7	26.0	26.4	-.3	-.7
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.2*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Exploration for uranium near Townsend has not progressed far enough to produce definite results, but the area looks promising. An exploratory drilling venture was halted after Initiative 84 was passed. The company said that the cost of shipping any mill tailings out of the state would be prohibitive to mining the ore.

A lumber mill in the area has laid off 40 workers, blaming weakness in the timber industry. The company is still logging and will probably call its mill workers back the first of February. Lost wages at the mill will amount to about $50,000 a month.

A new convalesent home is in the planning stages, and a shopping center projected for the southeast area of town is being discussed at city commission meetings. The $850,000 storm drain project for the west side of town has been approved. Bids have been opened for a $92,000 guardrail and snowfence construction in the Sieben Flat.

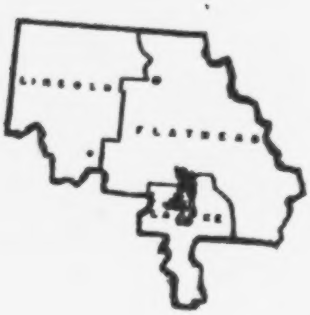
The U. S. Senate authorized an $87.6 million plan to triple the generating capacity of Canyon Ferry dam. If the House of Representatives passes the authorization bill. it will trigger a 20-month feasibility study. Money for the project is appropriated if the study shows that the project is feasible. The plans are to add 90 megawatts of generating power to the dam and to make it a peaking power facility. Environmental concerns are that the project will create large fluctuations in the level of the lake.

Retail and service industries will experience the impact of the biannual legislature which will be in session for the next four months. One hundred-fifty legislators, many lobbyists, and busloads of school children will be coming to Helena. These people will be renting houses, staying at motels, eating at restaurants and shopping at stores. All of this is a very positive influence on the economy of Helena.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.8	39.9	39.2	-0.1	0.6
Employment	36.6	37.1	36.9	-0.5	-0.3
Unemployment	3.2	2.8	2.2	0.4	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*8.0*	*7.1*	*5.7*	*0.9*	*2.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In The Kalispell LMA, unseasonably warm weather has permitted outside work to continue. Some construction workers were called back after being laid off due to the winter weather. Construction consists of work going on in Libby, Polson, and Ronan. The new lumber/hardware outlet near Polson is close to being completed. Also in Polson, the foundation was being laid for a building to house several small businesses and storage for another business. Polson's mini-storage buildings are being converted to a warehouse grocery outlet. Work continues on a new grocery store building in Ronan, while reports indicate a manufactured housing firm may locate its western plant in Troy and will employ nearly 200 workers.

Weather studies are being done for a proposed ski area south of Libby. The project would employ 200 persons, and construction is 3-4 years away.

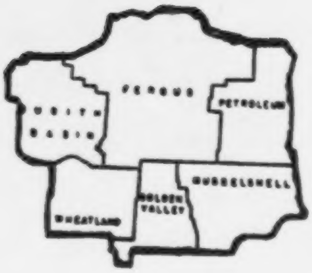
In the lumber and wood products industry, a number of layoffs are expected before the first of the year. One mill in Columbia Falls will be laying off 70 employees, while another, also in Columbia Falls, noted they will layoff 24 employees. Other wood products companies in the LMA continued to maintain farily stable employment levels, but rumors of shutdowns persist.

The manufacturing industry reports steady activity. Employers report orders are down. Employees laid off earlier have not yet been recalled by manufacturers who normally would be running at full capacity.

Retail and service industries are reported as being quiet during this reporting period. Holiday shopping is noted as being slow with little extra help needed during the holidays.

Agriculture consisted mainly of shipping Christmas trees out. One company reported have difficulty getting transportation to haul the trees out of the state. Other agricultural activity consists of occasional openings for general farm or ranch hands.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.5	10.7	10.9	-.2	-.4
Employment	10.0	10.4	10.5	-.4	-.5
Unemployment	.5	.3	.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*1.7*	*1.0*

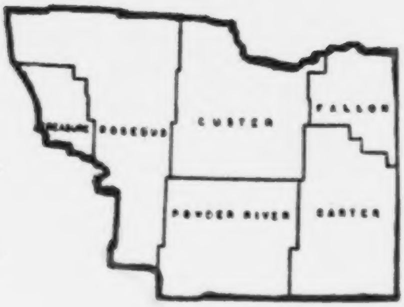
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Layoffs of workers in occupations sensitive to the weather became more frequent this period. Building and road contractors, a concrete plant, and a county gravel crew laid off workers. Most construction activity is slowing down in the area except for work on a fairground building and a city complex.

Activity in agriculture and forestry was stable. The outlook for area sawmills in the next few months is not too good, however. Most mills continued operations through the period, but mill closings throughout the state are expected in the near future. There was little hiring of workers in agricultural occupations--mainly due to a lack of snow. Experienced hands were recruited, however, for the calving season. The first of two fur sales was to be held in early December in Lewistown. Buyers from across the U. S. and Canada were expected. There was frequent hiring by retailers for seasonal Christmas help.

Next summer should see some mining exploration activity in the Moccasin mountain range. Though there are no active mines in the area now, several companies have expressed interest in gold mining operations.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	15.3	14.9	-.4	-----
Employment	14.3	14.8	14.4	-.5	-.1
Unemployment	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.3	3.0	.6	.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Northern Plains Resource Council filed a petition with the Montana Department of State Lands that claims coal strip mining endangers the Tongue River. The petition asks that coal mining be designated unsuitable in the area about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, almost all the known coal reserves in the lower Tongue River basin. Mining company officials that oppose the petition state about 10 million tons of mineable coal is in the disputed area. The NPAC petition will require the state to consider the cumulative impacts of several mines on the whole area. In contrast, environmental impact statements study specific mines at specific areas. The petition is based on two allegations, that because of the salinity and soda content of the soils in the basin, reclamation is technically and economically unfeasible, and that deterioration of the Tongue River's water quality will reduce agricultural productivity of the area it drains. The procedure and final results may take up to one year before the state officials determine a decision.

The increased use of county bridges and country roads by oil and gas exploration vehicles has come to a cross road. County officials want to place load limits on some bridges and other right of way situations may be determined by court cases. Also, the planned Tongue River Railroad has been under pressure by various groups and state officials as to the best route to use.

Weather-created layoffs have been occurring, especially in the Colstrip area. A mining firm that has been slowly releasing workers due to lack of approval of an expansion mining permits has finally received the required permits. The mining work force will be returning soon.

MISSOULA LMA

MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.5	50.8	50.8	-.3	-.3
Employment	46.9	47.4	47.9	-.5	-1.0
Unemployment	3.6	3.4	2.9	.2	.7
Unemployment Rate	*7.1*	*6.7*	*5.6*	*.4*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area continues to be plagued by temporary shutdowns in lumber and wood products and construction areas, in general bad economic conditions. Several area businesses have gone out of business and many are laying off some of their employees.

November building permits are 50% lower than last year. The high interest rates are viewed as the cause for this. Several large construction projects have been announced. A million dollar cancer center is under construction on Missoula's west side. Ground breaking has begun on another medical office building at the Fort Missoula medical complex. Approval of tax-free revenue bonds worth eight million dollars for construction of a major discount store in Missoula was given. The facility would also house three other retail stores and a grocery store. The complex could employ as many as 200 people and have a projected annual payroll in excess of two million dollars. Some road construction has been curtailed due to weather conditions.

A Hamilton manufacturing company is waiting for approval of a Defense Department contract for the manufacturing of helmets. If the initial helmets meet all requirements, it could mean a contract for 10 million helmets over an eight year period. About 50 people will be hired for the initial production and there could be more hired when they get the contract for further production.

Three fire fighter crews were shipped to California to help fight the brush fires. Seasonal workers for the Forest Service are being laid off as winter weather closed roads.

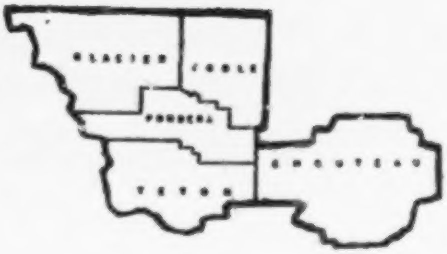
Several area lumber mills have had temporary (one to two week) shutdowns during this period. This industry, which is said to be responsible for about 60 percent of Missoula's economic base, has been in a slump much of this year due to high interest rates and a bad housing market.

The Job Corps Center at Darby will begin to accept female enrollees January 1. This will provide women in Montana the opportunity to complete their education and gain job skills without leaving their home state.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.9	16.7	-.5	-.3
Employment	15.5	16.2	16.0	-.7	-.5
Unemployment	.9	.7	.7	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.2	3.9	4.2	1.3	1.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA is limited during this reporting period. A shoe repair shop and a macrame shop have opened in Shelby during the last few weeks. A new restaurant and lounge will be opening in Cut Bank. The local Job Service office made arrangements to do all hiring and pre-employment training of 20-25 employees for the restaurant. In Shelby, an S.I.D. is under consideration for new streets, gutters etc., however, it appears to be meeting strong opposition, so it is doubtful that it will pass.

Families are starting to move into the low-rent housing west of Cut Bank, while progress is noted on the new office complex on Main Street in Cut Bank.

Some hiring was done by the retail trade merchants to help with the holiday season. Oilfield activity appears to be slowing with the cold weather coming in, and no new hires are noted. Agricultural activity consists mostly of grain hauling and winter care of livestock.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

November, 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment* Nov. 1980	 Oct. 1980	 Nov. 1979
Non-White	*13.4%*	*13.0%*	*12.5%*
Female	*24.1%*	*26.6%*	*44.2%*
Youth	*8.0%*	*7.9%*	*10.2%*
Over 45	*22.6%*	*22.7%*	*20.1%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1]		
						Montana	U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	366.1	346.6	316.8	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	1.3
November	360.7	339.8	314.2	25.6	20.9	*5.8*	*7.1*	1.3
December	*354.9*	*332.6*	*310.6*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*6.3*		*
Avg.	371.5	349.1	317.7	31.4	22.4	6.0		

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						County	State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	8.7	8.1	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	8.4	7.8	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	7.8	7.7	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	5.9	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	5.6	5.1	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	7.6	6.2	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	6.6	5.5	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	6.3	5.1	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	6.2	4.6	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	5.8	4.5	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	7.3	5.5	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	7.6	6.0	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	9.3	8.0	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.1	7.1	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	7.3	6.4	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	6.3	5.6	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	5.3	4.5	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	6.9	5.2	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	6.1	4.7	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	5.3	4.0	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.5	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	4.7	3.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	5.3	4.3	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	5.6	5.2	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	8.3	7.6	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	7.5	7.0	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	6.8	6.5	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	6.7	6.5	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	5.4	5.0	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	7.3	6.0	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	7.6	6.1	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	6.6	5.3	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	6.2	5.1	.4
October	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	7.3	5.3	*
November	32.5	30.1	29.1	1.0	2.4	7.4	5.8	*
December	*31.5*	*29.1*	*28.1*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*7.6*		*
Avg.	*33.2*	*30.9*	*29.6*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*7.1*		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	54.4	52.1	50.7	1.4	2.3	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November	54.1	51.9	50.7	1.2	2.2	*4.1*	*5.8*	*
December	*53.8*	*51.4*	*50.4*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*
Avg.	*56.1*	*53.5*	*52.1*	*1.4*	*2.6*	*4.7*		

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.6	29.8	26.2	-4.2	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.0*	*6.3*	*4.6*	*-.3*	*1.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	280.8	283.2	287.7	-2.4	-6.9
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.8	27.6	-.2	-4.0
Durable Goods	14.2	14.2	18.2	0	-4.0
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.1	11.3	0	-2.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.2	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.7	0	-.5
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.6	9.5	-.2	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.6	4.4	-.3	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	.9	1.0	1.0	-.1	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	.2
MINING	6.7	6.8	8.3	-.1	-1.6
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.3	0	-1.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.9	16.7	17.0	-.8	-1.1
15 General Building Contractors	5.3	5.5	6.0	-.2	-.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.4	4.8	4.5	-.4	-.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.2	6.4	6.6	-.2	-.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.3	23.4	23.5	-.1	-.2
40 Railroad Transportation	7.0	7.0	7.6	0	-.6
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.6	6.9	-.1	-.4
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.0	0	-.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.0	72.1	74.1	-.1	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	17.8	17.7	17.9	.1	-.1
Retail Trade	54.2	54.4	56.2	-.2	-2.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.9	8.9	0	-1.0
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.6	7.9	.1	-.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	8.0	8.4	-.1	-.5
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.7	20.0	19.6	-.3	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.0	11.0	11.3	0	-.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.9	12.7	-.1	.1
SERVICES	56.1	56.3	53.6	-.2	2.5
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.2	6.0	-.2	0
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.5	17.6	.2	1.1
Other Services	28.8	28.8	27.4	0	1.4
GOVERNMENT	70.5	71.1	70.9	-.6	-.4
91 Federal Government	13.9	14.4	13.7	-.5	-.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.2	0	0
92 Other State Government	11.0	11.0	10.4	0	.6
93 Local Education	23.2	23.1	24.6	.1	-1.4
93 Other Local Government	14.1	14.4	14.0	-.3	.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

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RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.5	32.5	33.5	0	-1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	30.1	31.7	0	-1.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.2	1.0	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.4	1.8	0	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.5*	*8.0*	*5.4*	*-.5*	*2.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.5	29.5	29.6	0	-.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	2.0	-.1	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.6	9.5	9.7	.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.8	2.9	.1	0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.9	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	6.9	7.0	6.6	-.1	.3
Government	6.0	5.9	5.7	.1	.3
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.2	3.9	0	.3

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	54.1	54.4	56.1	-.3	-2.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.9	52.1	54.3	-.2	-2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.4	1.2	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.3	1.8	-.1	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-.1*	*1.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.5*	*4.9*	*3.5*	*-.4*	*1.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.2	48.6	48.4	-.4	-.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.5	4.6	-.2	-.3
Contract Construction	2.6	2.8	3.0	-.2	-.4
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Trade	15.9	16.0	16.3	-.1	-.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.6	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.7	0	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.2	2.3	.1	0
Services and Mining	10.3	10.3	9.8	0	.5
Government	7.8	7.9	7.5	-.1	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.3	6.4	6.0	-.1	.3

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980
STATEWIDE	377.2	366.1	360.7	358.0	346.6	339.8	19.2	19.5	20.9	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.8*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.8	32.5	32.5	31.7	30.1	30.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	*6.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.1	54.4	54.1	53.7	52.1	51.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.1*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	287.4	279.2	274.0	272.7	264.4	257.8	14.7	14.8	16.2	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.9*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.4	33.0	31.7	31.9	30.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	*5.4*	*7.3*	*8.2*
BOZEMAN	26.7	25.8	25.3	25.5	24.6	24.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.1*
GLASGOW	18.3	17.2	16.6	17.6	16.6	16.0	.7	.6	.6	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.8*
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.2	.3	.3	.3	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.1*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.2	.6	.6	.6	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.7*
HAVRE	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.3	12.0	.7	.6	.7	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.4*
HELENA	28.3	27.2	27.0	26.9	26.0	25.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.8*
KALISPELL	41.4	39.9	39.8	38.4	37.1	36.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	*7.3*	*7.1*	*8.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.5	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	.4	.3	.5	*3.3*	*3.0*	*4.7*
MILES CITY	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	.5	.5	.6	*3.6*	*3.3*	*3.9*
MISSOULA	51.1	50.8	50.5	47.7	47.4	46.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	*6.6*	*6.7*	*7.1*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.6	16.9	16.4	17.8	16.2	15.5	.8	.7	.9	*4.1*	*3.9*	*5.2*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	* Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	360.7	365.5	*-1.3*	339.8	349.8	*-2.9*	20.9	15.7	*5.2*	5.8	4.3	*1.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	33.5	*-3.0*	30.1	31.7	*-5.0*	2.4	1.8	*.6*	7.4	5.3	*2.1*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.1	56.1	*-3.6*	51.9	54.3	*-4.4*	2.2	1.8	*.4*	4.1	3.1	*1.0*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	274.0	276.0	*-.7*	257.8	263.8	*-2.3*	16.2	12.2	*4.0*	5.9	4.4	*1.5*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.0	33.5	*-1.5*	30.3	32.0	*-5.3*	2.7	1.5	*1.2*	8.2	4.4	*3.8*
BOZEMAN	25.3	25.5	*-.8*	24.0	24.5	*-2.0*	1.3	1.0	*.3*	5.1	3.9	*1.2*
GLASGOW	16.6	17.2	*-3.5*	16.0	16.6	*-3.6*	.6	.6	*0*	3.8	3.3	*.5*
GLENDIVE	14.5	14.7	*-1.4*	14.2	14.4	*-1.4*	.3	.3	*0*	2.1	2.1	*0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.8	12.3	*4.1*	12.2	11.8	*3.4*	.6	.5	*.1*	4.7	4.1	*.6*
HAVRE	12.7	13.0	*-2.3*	12.0	12.4	*-3.2*	.7	.6	*.1*	5.4	4.2	*1.2*
HELENA	27.0	27.5	*-1.8*	25.7	26.4	*-2.7*	1.3	1.1	*.2*	4.8	4.1	*.7*
KALISPELL	39.8	39.2	*1.5*	36.6	36.9	*-.8*	3.2	2.2	*1.0*	8.0	5.7	*2.3*
LEWISTOWN	10.5	10.9	*-3.7*	10.0	10.5	*-4.8*	.5	.4	*.1*	4.7	3.7	*1.0*
MILES CITY	14.9	14.9	*0*	14.3	14.4	*-.7*	.6	.5	*.1*	3.9	3.0	*.9*
MISSOULA	50.5	50.8	*-.6*	46.9	47.9	*-2.1*	3.6	2.9	*.7*	7.1	5.6	*1.5*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	16.7	*-1.8*	15.5	16.0	*-3.1*	.9	.7	*.2*	5.2	4.2	*1.0*

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[1] A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

[2] Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
NOVEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	360698	339841	20857	5.8
CASCADE	32556	30140	2416	7.4
YELLOWSTONE	54162	51928	2234	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3785	3680	105	2.8
BIG HORN	6200	5793	407	6.6
BLAINE	2960	2724	236	8.0
BROADWATER	1523	1446	77	5.1
CARBON	2940	2839	101	3.4
CARTER	734	724	10	1.4
CHOUTEAU	2701	2640	61	2.3
CUSTER	6021	5773	248	4.1
DANIELS	1263	1238	25	2.0
DAWSON	5453	5319	134	2.5
DEER LODGE	5139	4266	873	17.0
FALLON	2354	2304	50	2.1
FERGUS	5804	5543	261	4.5
FLATHEAD	24462	22648	1814	7.4
GALLATIN	18624	17708	916	4.9
GARFIELD	705	688	17	2.4
GLACIER	5117	4612	505	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	337	328	9	2.7
GRANITE	968	892	76	7.9
HILL	8668	8246	422	4.9
JEFFERSON	2133	2002	131	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1002	964	38	3.8
LAKE	8017	7447	570	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	23319	22228	1091	4.7
LIBERTY	1037	1008	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7274	6497	777	10.7
MC CONE	1102	1079	23	2.1
MADISON	2198	2075	123	5.6
MEAGHER	1107	1065	42	3.8
MINERAL	1967	1822	145	7.4
MISSOULA	36821	34476	2345	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1911	1877	34	1.8
PARK	5558	5220	338	6.1
PETROLEUM	285	275	10	3.5
PHILLIPS	2844	2735	109	3.8
PONDERA	3332	3210	122	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1054	1035	19	1.8
POWELL	2977	2806	171	5.7
PRAIRIE	722	685	37	5.1
RAVALLI	8112	7260	852	10.5
RICHLAND	5819	5741	78	1.3
ROOSEVELT	5342	5065	277	5.2
ROSEBUD	4395	4153	242	5.5
SANDERS	3633	3384	249	6.9
SHERIDAN	2884	2853	31	1.1
SILVER BOW	17909	16541	1368	7.6
STILLWATER	1941	1895	46	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1701	1656	45	2.6
TETON	2535	2458	77	3.0
TOOLE	2685	2597	88	3.3
TREASURE	382	372	10	2.6
VALLEY	4334	4144	190	4.4
WHEATLAND	1153	1012	141	12.2
WIBAUX	737	725	12	1.6

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TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	366101	346609	19492	5.3
CASCADE	32477	30095	2382	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	54372	52105	2267	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	3899	3801	98	2.5
BIG HORN	6162	5745	417	6.8
BLAINE	2990	2818	172	5.8
BROADWATER	1685	1617	68	4.0
CARBON	2939	2845	94	3.2
CARTER	793	784	9	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2865	2806	59	2.1
CUSTER	6048	5872	176	2.9
DANIELS	1318	1306	12	.9
DAWSON	5649	5487	162	2.9
DEER LODGE	5049	4248	801	15.9
FALLON	2420	2388	32	1.3
FERGUS	5998	5754	244	4.1
FLATHEAD	24463	22796	1667	6.8
GALLATIN	18922	18107	815	4.3
GARFIELD	759	748	11	1.4
GLACIER	5119	4764	355	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	361	356	5	1.4
GRANITE	992	930	62	6.3
HILL	8812	8390	422	4.8
JEFFERSON	2274	2121	153	6.7
JUDITH BASIN	1058	1039	19	1.8
LAKE	8168	7707	461	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	23278	22245	1033	4.4
LIBERTY	1091	1072	19	1.7
LINCOLN	7275	6578	697	9.6
MC CONE	1151	1134	17	1.5
MADISON	2308	2211	97	4.2
MEAGHER	1169	1111	58	5.0
MINERAL	1969	1857	112	5.7
MISSOULA	37064	34688	2376	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1951	1909	42	2.2
PARK	5702	5393	309	5.4
PETROLEUM	316	306	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2970	2849	121	4.1
PONDERA	3417	3328	89	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1141	1119	22	1.9
POWELL	2976	2849	127	4.3
PRAIRIE	755	733	22	2.9
RAVALLI	8173	7503	670	8.2
RICHLAND	6092	5975	117	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5415	5147	268	4.9
ROSEBUD	4500	4243	257	5.7
SANDERS	3605	3376	229	6.4
SHERIDAN	2984	2950	34	1.1
SILVER BOW	19191	17854	1337	7.0
STILLWATER	2089	2039	50	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1759	1728	31	1.8
TETON	2657	2570	87	3.3
TOOLE	2830	2753	77	2.7
TREASURE	410	400	10	2.4
VALLEY	4507	4314	193	4.3
WHEATLAND	1059	1052	7	.7
WIBAUX	705	694	11	1.6

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Nov. 1980 1/	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980		Oct. 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.1	132.0	132.6	.1	-.5	280.8	47.1	283.2	46.6
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	-.3	23.6	12.6	23.8	12.7
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.1
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	15.9	9.3	16.7	8.8
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.3	19.1	23.4	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.0	35.9	36.8	.1	-.8	72.0	50.0	72.1	49.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.4	8.5	-.1	-.2	12.8	64.9	12.9	65.1
Services	34.5	34.5	35.3	0	-.8	56.1	61.5	56.3	61.3
Government2/	44.0	43.8	42.5	.2	1.5	70.5	62.4	71.1	61.6

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

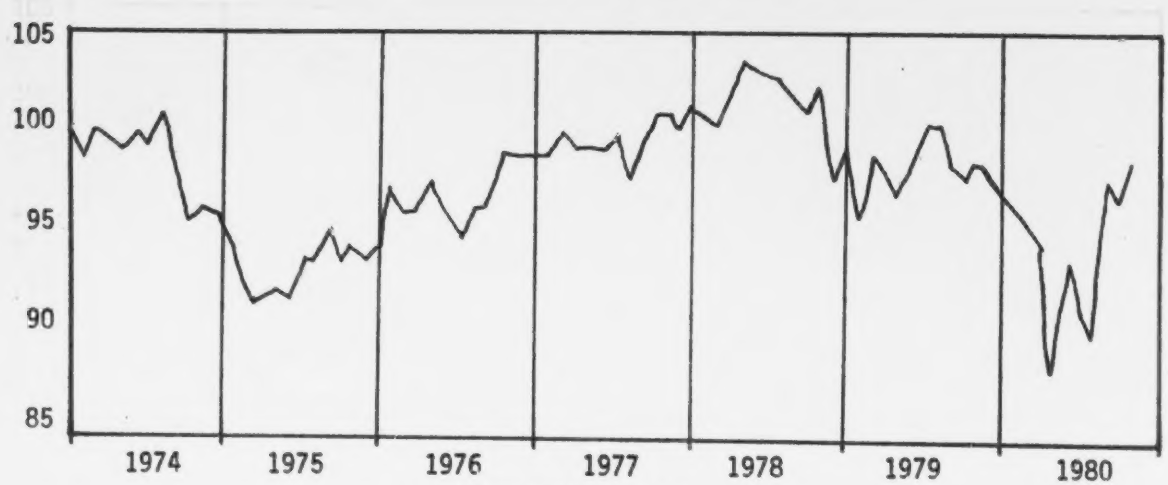
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	132.1		
Manufacturing.................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0		
Mining........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5		
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0		
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3		
Services......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.5		
Government....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.0		

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDEX 1972 = 100

MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	*94.6*
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*
October	98.5

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index rose considerably in October due to a rise in the Manufacturing Accession Rate and in the total number of Building Permits. All other components of the Composite Index were recorded with only slight negative impact. The October adjusted Manufacturing Accession Rate rose to 4.9 from 2.2 in September. Building permits rose from 459 in September to 564. A Composite Index of 98.5 for October compares to 99.2 in October, 1979. The new Composite Index is the highest Composite Index since November, 1979 when it equaled 98.5

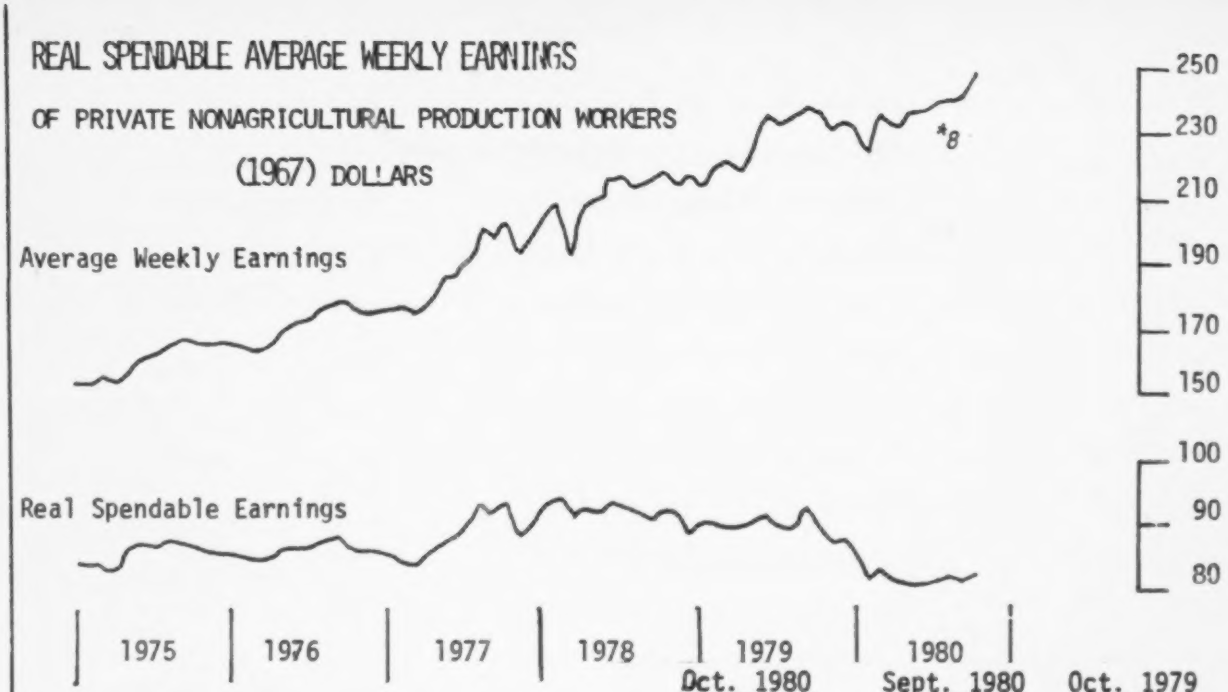
Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS
(1967) DOLLARS



	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	246.66	241.60	236.90
3/ Taxes Withheld	39.93	38.50	35.06
Spendable Earnings	206.73	203.10	201.83
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	125.36	122.47	112.37
Real Spendable Earnings	81.37	80.63	89.02

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63
Oct.	246.66	81.37

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Average Weekly Earnings rose considerably in October. Gross earnings of $246.66 compare to $241.60 in September and $236.90 in October, 1979. The consumer price index kept the real spendable earnings from rising by a substantial amount. Real Spendable Earnings totaled $81.37 in October, this being the highest since March, 1980 when real spendable earnings were recorded at $82.44. In October, 1979 real spendable earnings totaled $89.02.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	*6.4*	*6.3*	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	*6.3*	*6.1*	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	*6.6*	*6.2*	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	*6.0*	*6.1*	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	*5.9*	*6.1*	*
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*5.8*	.1
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*6.1*	.4
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	*5.9*	*5.9*	.2
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	*5.8*	*5.9*	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	*5.4*	*5.8*	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	*5.8*	*5.8*	.1
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	*5.7*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.0*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.2*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*7.0*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.8*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.7*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.8*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.5*	3.1
October	367.2	344.2	312.9	31.3	23.0	*6.3*	*7.6*	*1.3*
November	*367.7*	*345.4*	*314.0*	*31.4*	*22.3*	*6.0*	*7.5*	*1.3*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*1/		
						County	State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	7.1	6.3	.4
October	32.4	29.8	28.6	1.2	2.6	8.0	6.3	*
November	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	7.5	6.0	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*1/ County	*Percent*1/ State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	*5.1*	*6.4*	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	*4.9*	*6.3*	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	*5.6*	*6.6*	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*5.9*	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	*4.9*	*5.8*	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	*4.4*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	*4.8*	*6.4*	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.3*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.5*	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*5.0*	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	*3.5*	*5.1*	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.3*	*4.6*	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.2*	*4.7*	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*4.6*	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.9*	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.6*	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.5*	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	*4.6*	*6.5*	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*5.8*	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	*5.2*	*6.6*	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	*5.1*	*6.3*	*
October	53.9	51.3	49.9	1.4	2.6	*4.9*	*6.3*	*
November	*54.0*	*51.6*	*50.2*	*1.4*	*2.4*	*4.5*	*6.0*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$245.05	$246.66	$230.62	37.7	37.6	35.7	6.50	6.56	6.46
MANUFACTURING	392.47	393.72	378.88	44.7	45.1	43.4	8.78	8.73	8.73
Durable Goods	427.20	437.60	396.92	47.1	48.3	44.2	9.07	9.06	8.98
Primary Metal Industries	448.57	380.39	454.12	37.6	32.1	42.6	11.93	11.85	10.66
Nondurable Goods	335.38	326.42	341.12	40.8	40.2	41.6	8.22	8.12	8.20
Food and Kindred Products	269.60	255.84	284.46	40.0	39.3	43.1	6.74	6.51	6.60
MINING	442.62	429.84	438.97	44.8	43.2	46.6	9.88	9.95	9.42
Metal Mining	577.90	577.90	421.01	40.3	40.3	35.8	14.34	14.34	11.76
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	415.24	412.00	357.00	41.4	40.0	35.7	10.03	10.30	10.00
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.20	361.18	324.77	43.0	43.1	40.8	8.40	8.38	7.96
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	414.54	413.77	345.43	49.0	49.2	44.4	8.46	8.41	7.78
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	190.01	196.84	181.69	34.8	34.9	32.1	5.46	5.64	5.66
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.62	160.48	146.52	33.8	34.0	33.0	4.90	4.72	4.41
SERVICES	162.24	160.72	146.20	35.5	35.4	34.0	4.57	4.54	4.30

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	6.0	2.8	4.4	5.3	1.4	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Durable Goods	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.1	1.2	3.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	1.1	0.8	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	10.0	3.3	8.3	9.9	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	5.5	4.5	2.3	4.7	2.8	1.1	0.1	1.1
MINING	0.2	12.4	11.6	0.2	10.5	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	8.6	0.0	5.2	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Metal Mining	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	23	36	307	359
MINING	41	27	450	277
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	43	43	522	721
MANUFACTURING	20	16	228	251
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	19	22	206	229
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	132	109	1264	1164
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37	27	438	432
SERVICES	152	94	1473	1391
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(47)	(21)	(422)	(250)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	19	125	152
STATE TOTAL	467	393	5013	4976

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
STATE OF MONTANA	467	393	5013	4976
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	24	321	327
BILLINGS SMSA	55	52	671	756
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	64	45	717	280 (May-Nov.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	25	316	303
Beaverhead	6	6	53	49
Deer Lodge	3	4	22	29
Granite	1	0	16	17
Madison	3	1	41	39
Powell	2	0	36	17
Silver Bow	12	14	148	152
BOZEMAN LMA	41	30	377	388
Gallatin	36	23	303	303
Meagher	0	0	15	7
Park	5	7	59	78
GLASGOW LMA	10	25	138	180
Daniels	1	0	8	11
Phillips	3	5	27	36
Roosevelt	2	6	42	43
Sheridan	2	4	28	40
Valley	2	10	33	50
GLENDIVE LMA	28	29	262	320
Dawson	10	10	67	88
Garfield	0	0	4	10
McCone	2	5	25	22
Prairie	3	1	12	7
Richland	13	13	148	186
Wibaux	0	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	13	12	114	149
Big Horn	4	7	32	56
Carbon	5	3	40	50
Stillwater	2	2	26	29
Sweet Grass	2	0	16	14
HAVRE LMA	12	13	140	144
Blaine	3	2	44	21
Hill	7	10	84	107
Liberty	2	1	12	16
HELENA LMA	33	17	309	362
Broadwater	1	0	17	26
Jefferson	2	3	22	29
Lewis and Clark	30	14	270	307
KALISPELL LMA	51	38	543	607
Flathead	36	29	369	398
Lake	11	5	93	101
Lincoln	4	4	81	108
LEWISTOWN LMA	7	7	107	106
Fergus	4	2	56	62
Golden Valley	0	0	3	5
Judith Basin	2	1	15	13
Musselshell	1	2	25	15
Petroleum	0	1	2	3
Wheatland	0	1	6	8
MILES CITY LMA	10	9	156	131
Carter	0	0	22	9
Custer	2	2	50	50
Fallon	1	1	38	29
Powder River	2	1	12	14
Rosebud	5	5	33	25
Treasure	0	0	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	58	51	611	708
Mineral	1	1	19	18
Missoula	40	41	437	510
Ravalli	14	7	121	131
Sanders	3	2	34	49
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	231	215
Choteau	4	2	45	32
Glacier	5	5	62	66
Pondera	2	2	33	44
Teton	3	3	30	19
Toole	4	4	61	54

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	49,818	40,388	9,430	23.3
Continued Claims1/	510,369	410,326	100,043	24.4
Number of Benefit Payments1/	420,939	344,221	76,718'	22.3
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$39,039,917	$29,010,573	$10,029,344	34.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.38	$88.11	$9.27	10.5

MONTHLY

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,250	3,640	4,267	-1,017	-23.8
Continued Claims1/	32,705	35,946	24,084	8,621	35.8
Number of Benefit Payments1/	26,074	26,775	19,812	6,262	31.6
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,479,297	$2,514,759	$1,720,190	$759,107	44.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$99.67	$99.66	$91.32	$8.35	9.1
Trust Fund Balance	$22,368,419	$19,896,749*	$17,968,752*	$4,399,667	24.5

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to* $7,084,089.

For the first time since February, the tally of initial claims this month was smaller than either last month or last year. Fewer continued claims were taken than in October, but over 8,000 more than November last year.

Both number and amount of benefits paid in November dropped slightly from October; however, a sizable increase was noted from November 1979, a change of 31.6% for number and 44.1% amount. From this month through the rest of winter more payments will be made because of the normal seasonal slowdown in employment oppprtunities.

Only $.01 separated the Average Weekly Benefit Amounts for November and October, with this month being higher at $99.67. A year ago, the AWBA was $8.35 less, and cumulative rates showed 1980 $9.27 above 1979. All year-to-date totals in 1980 are above 1979 with about the same percent change as last month.

The loan from the Federal Government for $7,084,089 was repaid in November. Trust Fund Balance peaked for the quarter this month, and probably will diminish gradually until March or April. Unless the economic situation deteriorates beyond expectation, no further loan should be necessary in the foreseeable future.

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3/11/81

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

JANUARY - 1981

WELCOME HOME

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
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ANACONDA
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Anaconda, MT 59711
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(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. California
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

January 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 1

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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Employment Security Division
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Phone. (406)449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all. were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

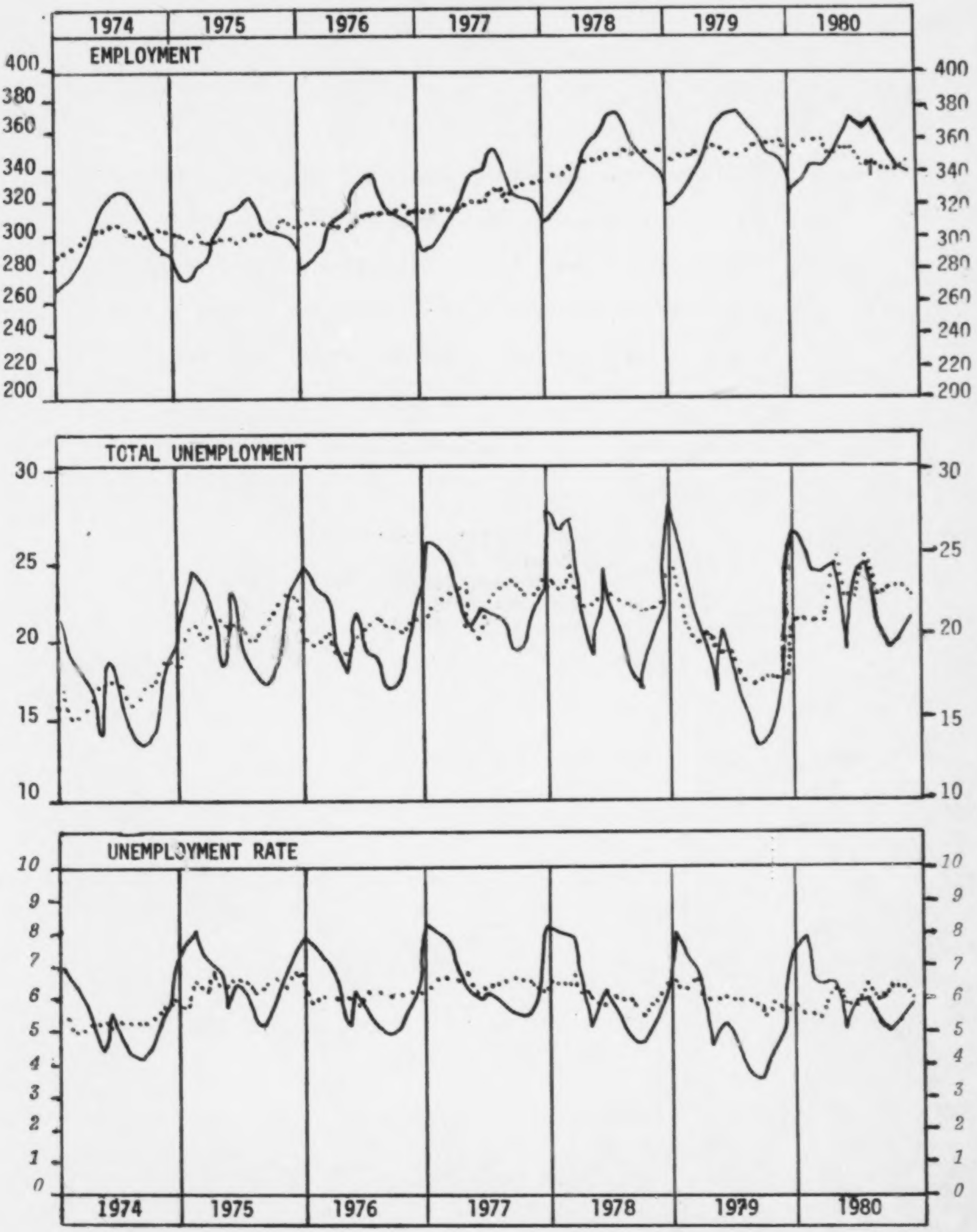
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	359.6	362.7	364.3	-3.1	-4.7
Employment	336.1	341.8	345.3	-5.7	-9.2
Unemployment	23.5	20.9	19.0	2.6	4.5
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.8	5.2	.7	1.3

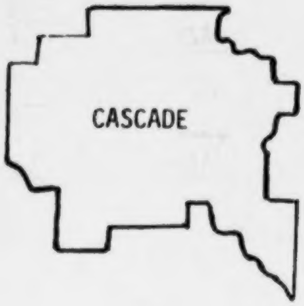
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The condition of the winter wheat crop is still fair to good, but deteriorated slightly during December. The lack of snow cover has allowed the topsoil to dry out and the wind has damaged the crops in some areas. The wheat has started to green up due to the spring-like weather and there is fear of possible winterkill if the temperature drops. Livestock feeding requirements have been eased considerably by the mild weather. This has been especially helpful to the ranchers in the eastern part of the state **where** feed supplies are limited and high priced. Farmers and ranchers are becoming increasingly concerned over the possible effects later in the year of the limited snowfall thus far.

The state's coal severance tax has been under fire from various sources on the national level during 1980. Montana's legislature is considering a severance tax on hard-rock minerals. The search for petroleum continues throughout the state and has been found in the overthrust belt near Browning. The first producing well in the overthrust belt in the state gives 145 barrels of oil and 50,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

Last year, one major railroad left Montana. More than a quarter of the state's rail system has been abandoned since 1976. The other major railroad has gone to a unit train concept where 26 or 52 cars are loaded at one stop. There are only a few grain elevators in the state that can handle that big of a train. Much of the freight is currently moved by truck or on roads that were never designed for big trucks. A committee has been formed to see if a rural transportation cooperative would be feasible.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.5	32.8	33.1	-.3	-.6
Employment	30.0	30.3	31.2	-.3	-1.2
Unemployment	2.5	2.5	1.9	--	.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.8*	*7.5*	*5.6*	*.3*	*2.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction work in Great Falls experienced a low last year. During the 6 month period from June through November, 1980 the value of building was nearly $1.6 million less than the same period of 1979. Currently, the mild temperatures are providing jobs for some workers that might normally be laid off because of the weather. Two large projects totaling over $800,000 are in progress. If interest rates are lowered, 1981 could be a much better year. A local company was the apparent low bidder on a $4.8 million project to build a new bridge over the Missouri River in Great Falls. The city commission approved the issuance of two industrial development bonds; one for $3 million to build a new grocery store, and the other of $2.5 million for the remodeling of two downtown buildings into a small shopping mall.

The proposed fuel alcohol plant has received tentative approval of a $200,000 grant from the Montana Department of Natural Resources Renewable Energy Program. The program receives 2.5 percent of the states coal severance tax. Final approval requires action by the Montana Legislature because the funds will come from $2.5 million more that are available through increased coal production that wasn't estimated by the previous legislature.

Schools in the city are facing cutbacks. A drop in population-census figures show that Great Falls has lost 5.8 percent over the last decade-helped cause a loss of 3,334 students in the school district over the last three years. This will mean that some employees of the school system will not be back next year. A business college that was founded over 80 years ago closed because of financial difficulties. On the positive side, however, a new education center at the air force base opened. This facility can be used by everyone in the area, not just military personnel. It will offer graduate degree courses as well as technical courses.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	54.7	54.7	56.2	--	-1.5
Employment	52.0	52.5	54.1	-0.5	-2.1
Unemployment	2.7	2.2	2.1	.5	.6
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*.8*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Developments in the construction industry highlight the Billings area during the first few weeks of 1981. Yellowstone County Commissioners approved the 3 million dollar industrial revenue bond so an oil company could build a carbon dioxide liquification plant. The plant will create jobs for one manager, four operators, one maintenance man, and two or three truck drivers. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has given Billings a $147,000 grant to develop a park located near Lake Josephine, which is near South Billings Blvd. A taco business in Billings is planning to expand their operations and open a store in the Heights. There are $2.5 million worth of industrial bonds to construct a grocery and drug store, also in the Heights.

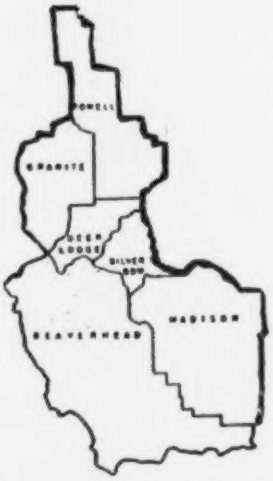
Building permits issued in December in Billings amounted to 93% of the total issued in December, 1979. In December, 1980 permits totaled $1,781,701 compared to $1,920,115 in December, 1979. Permits totaled $54,904,751 for the year 1979, while 1980 had a total of $45,491,742, which is 77% of the 1979 total.

New businesses in the Billings area include a restaurant on Central Avenue, a retail clothing store which will employ 3 persons, and a gold and silver shop, which will employ only a manager. Stores going out of business include two retail clothing stores, a grocery store and a furniture store, leaving about 25 employees without work. A restaurant, gas station, and truck stop combination has closed. It employed 30 people, but plans to find work for most of them in another branch of the company. Other businesses which have closed are a clay products business and an ice cream shop.

The employment picture shows a number of layoffs in other parts of the Billings economy; a printing shop employs only one-third of what they employed three months ago. About 15 employees have been laid off. Two other businesses laid off nearly 25 persons due to a slowdown in business. A construction company has let 15 people go and a modular home building company in Laurel has laid off 55 persons, also due to the slowdown in business.

A study of food prices in Billings indicates nearly a 4% rise in food prices since October 1980. One of the largest increases was in peanut butter. Due to the dry hot weather last summer, peanut prices have skyrocketed. Sugar is another product which is showing signs of price rises.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.7	33.1	33.4	.6	.3
Employment	30.9	30.4	31.6	.5	-.7
Unemployment	2.8	2.7	1.8	.1	1.0
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.2	5.4	.2	3.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Montana Tech's spring semester enrollment has topped that of fall semester for the first time in the school's 81 years. The petroleum engineering department has the largest number of students from the overall 1,732 total enrollment. Because the growth is more than anticipated, classroom shortages and financial problems must be solved.

Anaconda task force will control the $3 million community development fund given by the Anaconda Copper Company. Also, a $100,000 Economical Development Administration Grant was given. Guidelines for spending the fund were drafted by the task force, but the Anaconda Company still must resolve several details before depositing the money locally. The task force plans to set the interest rate on loans at 1 percent below the rate established by the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program. The task force interest rate currently would be 8.25 percent. Thus, the Anaconda area has one more drawing card for industry development-attractive capital.

Foreign competition can be noted for some layoffs that have occurred. Two automotive dealers went out of business, resulting in about 23 jobs losses. Canadian imports have affected sawmill layoffs.

New businesses for 1980 in the six-county area total 341, which compares favorably with 1979's 331 new firms. Deer Lodge and Powell counties had the largest increases in new establishments and Silver Bow carried the bulk with 47 percent of the total. Following the state trend, service and trade industries were the larger expansion areas.

BOZEMAN LMA

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.2	25.4	26.2	-.2	-1.0
Employment	23.7	24.1	24.9	-.4	-1.2
Unemployment	1.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.9*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*.8*	*.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

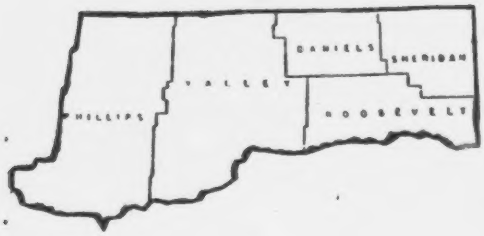
Agricultural activities have been slow. Lack of snowfall and mild temperatures have allowed the grazing of cattle rather than supplemental feeding. The Bozeman Job Service reports that they had no job openings for agriculture workers during the first two weeks of January.

There were 14 building permits, most of them for alterations, issued in Bozeman last month, compared with nine in December of 1979. The value of the December 1980 permits was $790,000, about one-third the value of the permits issued the same month in 1979. A new master plan for guided growth on the periphery of Bozeman was endorsed by the city-county planning board. The plan suggests that about 2,500 acres, with an average density of 3.5 units per acre, will be needed to accomodate a total city population of 42,000. The periphery plan is considered economical because potential annexes can be connected to existing city services. Water supply storage and expanded sewage treatment facilities would possibly be required if services are extended.

Area manufacturing companies are experiencing business slowdown probably due to the high interest rates. The layoffs include: 27 at a food processing plant, about 15 from a concrete block manufacturer, 10 at a sawmill and nine from a sheetmetal firm. A mobile home plant is working short weeks every other week due to lack of orders.

The service industry has been hampered by lack of snow. One ski area estimates a daily loss of revenue to be about $1,700. Only 14 people are working at the area. Normally they would have 154 employees at this time of year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.5	16.7	16.9	-.2	-.4
Employment	15.7	16.1	16.3	-.4	-.6
Unemployment	.8	.6	.6	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	4.5	3.8	3.3	.7	1.2

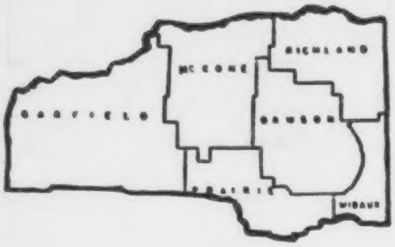
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Up to 500 workers for a pipeline company may be living at a temporary work camp in Roosevelt County when pipeline work begins. Another crew for the pipeline company will probably be housed near Glasgow. When construction will begin is still not certain, however, work would last approximately seven months. The stockpiling of pipe in Glasgow is to begin in February and workers for other jobs may be hired in March.

An aircraft manufacturer has returned again to an area industrial park and should remain there until Septemebr. Activites will include aircraft testing and the training of several foreign crews. Two new bridges are planned in Valley County and bids for the $275,000 project will be accepted soon. Surveying work for a new power line from Fort Peck to Havre will begin soon. Several surveyors will be hired for approximately 30 days. Work on a 45-unit motel resumed in Wolf Point and layoffs were made by a county road crew, two building contractors, and two ready-mix concrete firms.

Oil drilling and exploration activity continued. Employment in this industry is helping to keep employment levels in retail and service industries above their normal seasonal levels. Layoffs at an area training center will begin at the end of January. Sixty-five employees will eventually lose their jobs.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

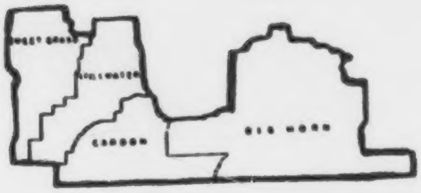
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.4	14.6	14.4	-.2	----
Employment	14.0	14.3	13.9	-.3	.1
Unemployment	.4	.3	.5	.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.1	3.2	.4	-.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The sugar beet campaign at a processing plant in Sidney will draw to a close two weeks earlier than usual. Seventy-five to one hundred seasonal workers will be laid off in January and the total will grow to about 115 in February. A smaller harvest and few problems at the processing plant are the reasons for the plant closing early.

Activity in most industries was stable through the period and little hiring was reported. Construction activity continues, but usually shuts down when the temperature is below freezing. Oil drilling and exploration continued also after crews took a Christmas break. There was little hiring done in these occupations, though an increase in exploration activity is expected this spring. Local Job Service offices continue to report there are many people from western Montana coming to the area looking for oilfield related jobs. Since most of the people have no experience in these occupations, few are hired.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.7	12.8	12.2	-.1	.5
Employment	12.0	12.2	11.6	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.7	4.7	4.6	1.0	1.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The wool producers in the area are filing during January for the 1980 wool incentive payments. The incentive price for last year is $1.23 per pound of shorn wool, up from $1.15 in 1979. The incentive price for wool in 1981 will be $1.35 per pound.

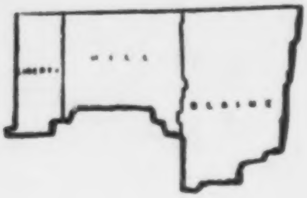
The new surface coal mine at Spring Creek has begun producing. The first trainload of coal was shipped to a utility company in Texas on December 20th. The coal mine has a 25 year, 181 million ton contract with the utility. The 3015 acre mine has 287 million tons of in-place coal and a 30 year life expectancy. The present work force is 200 employees. At full production, in 1982, the mine should have 250 employees.

An indication of the oil and gas exploration activity in Carbon County is that 425 leases were filed in 1980 compared with 166 in 1979. A wild-cat rig has begun drilling the deepest well in the county as it will test drill to a depth of 13,150 feet in the overthrust belt.

The updated comprehensive plan for Big Horn County projects the need for 550 new dwelling units in Hardin by 1988. Spring Creek would need 498 residential units by 1985. The county area excluding Hardin and Spring Creek will need 30 or 40 additional housing units in the next five years. The updated plan also takes a look at other needs the county will have due to increased population. Hardin has a new sewage treatment facility and is currently updating its water storage, treatment and distribution facilities. A new storm sewer system is in the planning stage for the city. The county is involved in a road service improvement program, which will include acquisition of new equipment and building programs but three one-room schools may require additional facilities. The city county law enforcement staff will probably need to be expanded in the next five years.

The skiing season has not produced the impact on Red Lodge that it normally does. Although the ski area is open because of its machine to make snow, the total number of skiers is down 44% due to the lack of natural snow.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.5	12.7	13.0	-.2	-.5
Employment	11.7	12.0	12.3	-.3	-.6
Unemployment	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.4	5.3	.8	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The emphasis on energy development has meant a marked increase in oil and gas exploration and with it have come industries involved in the transportation of oil and gas and in providing equipment needed to drill for these products. Construction of a 78 mile pipeline to carry northern Montana natural gas to the Midwest is planned. The pipeline would begin in Toole County and run through Liberty and Hill Counties and connect with another pipeline near Havre. The company hopes to have secured all commitments and rights of way by mid 1981 at which time construction would begin. They are also planning continuous exploration and development of over 100,000 acres which they have leased in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline. A Havre company is expanding their role in the energy field with the production of hydraulic gas and oil rigs capable of drilling 6000 feet into the soil. They will offer a pipe trailer, utility trailer and substructure of the rig for about $750,000. All components will be manufactured at the Havre facility.

Two major construction projects are nearing completion; a lumber company is moving into its new facility and the college library is almost finished. Construction of a new building for a local food store is expected to begin in early April. Plans for a youth center are also in the works. The facility will hold a gym and a large recreation hall. A laundry, which also houses an ice cream parlor and a game room, held its grand opening during this period.

Layoffs have been noted in the construction and retail trade areas due to seasonal downturn. Aguriculture activity remains slow as no snow and cold weather allow the cattle to forage.

HELENA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.0	27.1	27.5	-.1	-.5
Employment	25.5	25.8	26.1	-.3	-.6
Unemployment	1.5	1.3	1.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.5	4.8	5.0	.7	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Livestock have excellent winter grazing as the mild winter continues to leave the lowland free of snow. The reduced use of supplemental feeding, while helping ranchers lower their costs, has decreased the demand for agriculture workers in the area.

Builders who have a project started have been able to continue working during January. Construction, however, has been off during 1980 and new projects are being delayed because of the high interest rates. Three new shopping malls are being planned and at least one has asked for an extension on its conditional use permit that was granted one year ago. A proposed $6.8 million renovation of the state capitol building is currently undergoing a $35,000 historical assessment study.

A food processing plant in Lewis and Clark County moved into a new plant in late summer of 1979. Production and sales have continued to climb since that time. The firm has over 20 employees and a fleet of six trucks which deliver to a six state area of the Northwest. The plant also ships its products to 100 distributors throughout the nation and has just begun shipping to Canada on a test market basis.

The legislators who have come to Helena for their biennial session have asked for an increase in their per diem allowance from $40 to $45. They find the cost of living in the capitol city to be higher than most other places in the state. A recent survey, conducted nationally, confirms the legislators opinion. Using 100 as the national average the survey finds the cost in Helena above average in: housing 111.3, health care 111.5, food 108.1, and miscellaneous services 107.9. Utility costs are lower than the national average at 63.0. The survey found that Helena was the second most expensive place in the state to live.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.4	40.0	39.2	-0.6	0.2
Employment	35.9	36.8	36.2	-0.9	-0.3
Unemployment	3.5	3.2	3.0	.3	0.5
Unemployment Rate	*9.0*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*1.1*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Kalispell LMA, with all its lumber industries, continues to be hurt by high interest rates and a sagging economy. Most all of the lumber mills have gone to one-week-on and one-week-off shifts. The mills plan to increase production only when orders improve and necessitate the output. One mill in Columbia Falls and Kalispell will have 500 employees affected by flip-flopping weeks, which will increase the claims by that amount. An aluminum plant in Columbia Falls has laid off 24 seasonal workers.

A wood pellet plant may locate in Eureka. The plant would operate 24 hours per day and run three shifts. Employment would include three to four workers per shift in addition to the clerical and administrative staff. Many truck drivers would also be needed. The company would make pellets both to sell and to use in their own gas turbine that would produce energy to sell.

Funding for a re-regulating dam on the Kootenai river, just below the Libby dam, was included in President Carter's last budget. The budget included $14.6 million to construct the re-reg dam and to add units to the existing dam's powerhouse. Before anything can happen, this has to go through the congressional authorization and appropriation process.

A motel convention center in Kalispell is planning to construct an office building, along with the expansion of the motel, as announced last summer. Unseasonable weather has allowed outdoor construction work to continue in some areas.

In the manufacturing sector, a beehive manufacturing plant has added six or more employees to their payrolls to fill orders. A wood stove manufacturing plant has laid off all but its employees on salaries. A lack of orders and parts were the reasons for the layoffs. Layoffs totaled about forty.

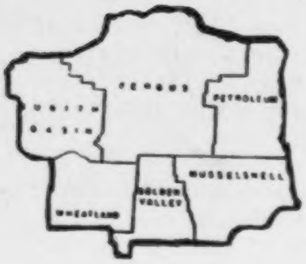
Two department stores have closed their doors as of December 24th. Together they employed 50 persons. A small company in Ravalli which manufactures sports equipment has closed its doors. Lack of orders and cost of doing business were given as reasons.

KALISPELL LMA (cont.)

In the retail industry, there are a lot of inventory reduction sales going on. No new hires are reported, but holiday help will be laid off after the sales are over. A postal service reports heavy layoffs, as their employees who were hired for the busy holiday season as sorters, clerks, and relief drivers, are no longer needed. Due to the lack of snow, one ski resort may be forced to close. This is a major seasonal employer and would affect 125 employees.

The employment outlook,according to one report, shows employment opportunities for women because of the continued growth in the service industry. On the other hand, no work is available in the traditional line of employment for males. This is mostly due to the lumber industry slowdown.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

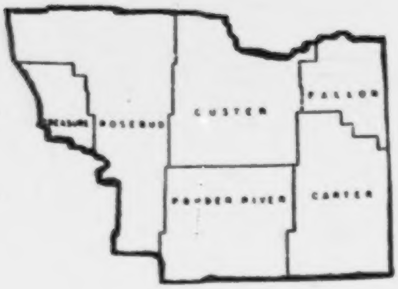
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.1	10.5	10.4	-.4	-.3
Employment	9.7	10.0	10.1	-.3	-.4
Unemployment	.4	.5	.3	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	3.3	-.2	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Seasonal lay-offs increased in several industries this period. Retail-trade employees hired for the Christmas season were laid off and numerous employees of area sawmills lost their jobs as mills shut down temporarily. Cold weather and a lack of contracts forced road and building contractors to lay off workers. The weather has not been severe enough to shut down all construction, though, as several commercial building and residential projects continued through the period. An area brickyard, which had been closed for several months, started up operations this period and called back 5 employees. Five or six other employees are expected to be called back soon.

Even with the layoffs reported this period the outlook for the area economy is not all bad. The overall unemployment rate for the LMA has remained relatively stable - due mostly to agriculture - and employers report little turnover among employees. Though employment in construction occupations has dropped in recent months, several contractors do have projects to keep them busy until summer.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	15.0	14.6	-.1	.3
Employment	14.2	14.4	14.0	-.2	.2
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.9	3.9	4.0	1.0	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Milwaukee Road has not decided whether it will seek to scrap service between Miles City and Minnesota's Twin City area. The 677 mile line was not included in the "core" system presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission that showed lines that the railroad wanted to retain. A decision on whether the Miles City branch will be abandoned may be made on the basis of a feasibility study that will be available during the first quarter of 1981.

Construction slowing down can be noted, especially in the Colstrip area. Power plant construction is about 40% of the fall peak work force. Service and trade industries have been forced to reduce their staff because of the decline in construction activity. A variety merchandise store in Miles City is closing their doors and laying off about 15 employees.

A coal mining associated labor dispute started in mid-January in Colstrip. About ninety workers are involved, with the main issues being pay increases and benefits.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.0	50.8	50.8	-.8	-.8
Employment	45.9	47.2	47.3	-.3	-1.4
Unemployment	4.1	3.6	3.5	.5	.6
Unemployment Rate	*8.3*	*7.1*	*6.9*	*1.2*	*1.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A second powerhouse for a power company dam at Thompson Falls is in the planning stages. Besides the increased electric generating capacity, several advantages to the community were noted: 1) a new low bridge at Thompson Falls; 2) a new public riverside park on power company land; 3) a more stabilized pond level; and 4) a large increase in the tax base. Nineteen eighty-four is projected to be the start of construction. It's then scheduled to go on line in 1987. The old plant would remain in full operation during and after construction.

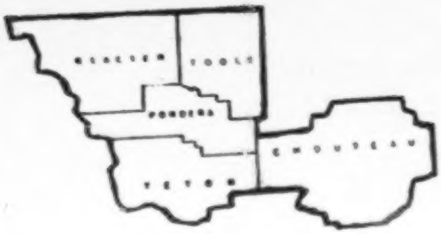
A Missoula economic development group will seek funding through a mill levy. The group was formed last August to attract new businesses to the area and ultimately to diversify the economic base of Missoula. The request for the levy is expected to be on the April ballot.

The outgoing governor proposed to the legistature several major state construction projects. Included in the recommendations were a $4.5 million fine arts building at the university in Missoula and a Job Service building in Hamilton. He also proposed an increase in the cigarette tax to help fund the states long-range building plans. It is not known whether or not the new governor's building recommendations will be the same.

The lumber and woods products industries have been plagued with high interest rates and few construction projects for about the last year. Local mills have experienced temporary shutdowns and a variety of alternate work schedules, three day weeks and working every other week. Due to continued market uncertainty, local firms are taking a wait and see attitude regarding their future plans.

Mild weather has permitted construction on a $1.5 million office building to progress ahead of schedule at its uptown Missoula site. There were 10 other commercial building permits issued in Missoula in December with a combined dollar worth of $700,000. The construction of a power company office building is progressing on schedule.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.1	16.5	16.6	-0.4	-0.5
Employment	15.1	15.6	15.7	-0.5	-0.6
Unemployment	1.0	.9	.9	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.2	5.3	1.1	1.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank area appears to be relatively steady. A new restaurant and lounge is to open in the Cut Bank shopping center soon. Twenty-five trainees are completing training for this business. A new tire and repair shop has opened in Shelby. The fair and mild weather in the area has allowed outdoor work to continue on construction projects.

Oilfield activity remains steady with seismic crews in several locations and drilling activity continues with an influx of Canadian oil rigs. The retail industry reports an above average holiday season and businesses are optimistic about the 1981 business year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

December, 1980

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Non-White	*14.4%*	*13.4%*	*15.9%*
Female	*18.1%*	*24.1%*	*23.4%*
Youth	*4.8%*	*8.0%*	*6.8%*
Over 45	*23.2%*	*22.6%*	*21.2%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.4	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	366.1	346.6	316.8	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	1.3
November	362.7	341.8	316.2	25.6	20.9	*5.8*	*7.1*	1.3
December	359.6	336.1	314.1	22.0	23.5	*6.5*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	372.1	349.6	318.2	31.4	22.5	*6.1*		1.2
1981								
January	*346.6*	*320.0*	*299.2*	*20.8*	*26.6*	*7.7*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	*7.3*	*5.3*	*
November	32.8	30.3	29.3	1.0	2.5	*7.5*	*5.8*	*
December	32.5	30.0	29.0	1.0	2.5	*7.8*	*6.5*	*
Avg.	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.1*	.1
1981								
January	*32.2*	*29.6*	*28.8*	*.8*	*2.6*	*8.3*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage-ment Dispute[2/]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1/]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	54.4	52.1	50.7	1.4	2.3	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November	54.7	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.2	*4.1*	*5.8*	*
December	54.7	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.7	*4.9*	*6.5*	*
Avg.	56.2	53.6	52.2	1.4	*2.6*	*4.7*	*6.1*	.1
1981								
January	*54.4*	*50.9*	*49.9*	*1.0*	*3.5*	*6.5*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	359.6	362.7	364.3	-3.1	-4.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	336.1	341.8	345.3	-5.7	-9.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.0	25.6	22.6	3.6	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.5	20.9	19.0	2.6	4.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.5*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*.7*	*1.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.2*	*6.0*	*4.9*	*.2*	*1.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	282.0	282.8	285.3	-.8	-3.3
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.9	26.5	-.3	-2.9
Durable Goods	14.3	14.5	17.0	-.2	-2.7
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.3	9.4	10.5	-.1	-1.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.1	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.4	-.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.5	0	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	.1
MINING	7.8	6.7	8.2	1.1	-.5
10 Metal Mining	1.7	.5	2.2	1.2	-.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.1	16.3	14.8	-2.1	-.7
15 General Building Contractors	14.7	5.3	5.2	-.6	-.5
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.5	4.8	3.5	-1.3	0
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	-.3	-.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.2	23.2	23.1	0	.1
40 Railroad Transportation	6.9	6.9	7.1	0	.2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.5	7.0	0	-.5
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.0	0	.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.7	72.2	74.6	.5	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.8	17.6	-.3	0
Retail Trade	55.1	54.4	51.0	.7	-1.9
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.6	8.1	9.4	.5	-.8
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.7	8.0	0	-.3
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.9	8.2	-.1	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.7	19.7	19.6	0	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.2	11.0	11.7	.2	-.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.9	12.8	12.8	.1	.1
SERVICES	56.2	56.0	53.8	.2	2.4
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.1	6.0	6.1	.1	0
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.7	17.9	0	.8
Other Services	28.7	28.6	27.3	.1	1.4
GOVERNMENT	71.5	71.7	71.5	-.2	0
91 Federal Government	13.5	13.9	13.2	-.4	.3
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.2	0	0
92 Other State Government	10.7	10.9	10.6	-.2	.1
93 Local Education	24.7	24.6	25.2	.1	-.5
93 Other Local Government	14.4	14.1	14.3	.3	.1

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.5	32.8	33.1	-.3	-.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.0	30.3	31.2	-.3	-1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.0	.9	0	.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.5	1.9	0	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/...........	*7.8*	*7.5*	*5.6*	*.3*	*2.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/..	*7.7*	*7.6*	*5.5*	*.1*	*2.5*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.4	29.5	29.3	-.1	.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.4	1.8	1.6	-.4	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
Trade	9.7	9.6	9.8	.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.9	2.9	.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.9	.1	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	6.6	.1	.4
Government	6.1	6.1	5.6	0	.5
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.3	4.3	3.8	0	.5

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	54.7	54.7	56.2	0	-1.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.0	52.5	54.1	-.5	-2.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.2	1.0	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.2	2.1	.5	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*4.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*.8*	*1.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.4*	*.1*	*1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.4	48.4	47.8	0	.6
Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	4.5	0	-.2
Contract Construction	2.5	2.6	2.7	-.1	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.9	4.8	-.1	0
Trade	16.3	16.1	16.3	.2	0
Wholesale Trade	5.8	5.7	5.5	.1	.3
Retail Trade	10.5	10.4	10.8	.1	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Services and Mining	10.2	10.2	9.7	0	.5
Government	8.0	7.8	7.4	.1	.6
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.5	6.4	5.9	.1	.6

[1/] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2/] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
STATEWIDE	366.1	362.7	359.6	346.6	341.8	336.1	19.5	20.9	23.5	*5.3*	*5.8*	*6.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	32.8	32.5	30.1	30.3	30.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	*7.3*	*7.5*	*7.8*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.4	54.7	54.7	52.1	52.5	52.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.9*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	279.2	275.3	272.4	264.4	259.1	254.2	14.8	16.2	18.2	*5.3*	*5.9*	*6.7*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	33.1	33.7	31.9	30.4	30.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	*7.3*	*8.2*	*8.4*
BOZEMAN	25.8	25.4	25.2	24.6	24.1	23.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	*4.6*	*5.1*	*5.9*
GLASGOW	17.2	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	.6	.6	.8	*3.7*	*3.8*	*4.5*
GLENDIVE	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.3	14.0	.3	.3	.4	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.5*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	.6	.6	.7	*4.6*	*4.7*	*5.7*
HAVRE	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.7	.6	.7	.8	*4.8*	*5.4*	*6.2*
HELENA	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.0	25.8	25.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	*4.6*	*4.8*	*5.5*
KALISPELL	39.9	40.0	39.4	37.1	36.8	35.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	*7.1*	*7.9*	*9.0*
LEWISTOWN	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.7	.3	.5	.4	*3.0*	*4.7*	*4.5*
MILES CITY	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.2	.5	.6	.7	*3.3*	*3.9*	*4.9*
MISSOULA	50.8	50.8	50.0	47.4	47.2	45.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	*6.7*	*7.1*	*8.3*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	.7	.9	1.0	*3.9*	*5.2*	*6.3*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change 11979-1980
STATEWIDE	359.6	364.3	-1.3	336.1	345.3	-2.7	23.5	19.0	4.5	*6.5*	*5.2*	*1.3*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	33.1	-1.8	30.0	31.2	-3.8	2.5	1.9	.6	*7.8*	*5.6*	*2.2*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.7	56.2	-2.7	52.0	54.1	-3.9	2.7	2.1	.6	*4.9*	*3.7*	*1.2*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	274.2	275.1	-1.0	254.2	260.0	-2.2	18.2	15.1	1.0	*6.7*	*5.5*	*1.2*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.7	33.4	-2.1	30.9	31.6	-2.2	2.8	1.8	1.0	*8.4*	*5.4*	*3.0*
BOZEMAN	25.2	26.2	-3.8	23.7	24.9	-4.8	1.5	1.3	.2	*5.9*	*5.1*	*.8*
GLASGOW	16.5	16.9	-2.4	15.7	16.3	-3.7	.8	.6	.2	*4.5*	*3.3*	*1.2*
GLENDIVE	14.4	14.4	0	14.0	13.9	0.7	.4	.5	-.1	*2.5*	*3.2*	*-.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.7	12.2	4.1	12.0	11.6	3.4	.7	.6	.1	*5.7*	*4.6*	*1.1*
HAVRE	12.5	13.0	-3.8	11.7	12.3	-4.9	.8	.7	.1	*6.2*	*5.3*	*.9*
HELENA	27.0	27.5	-1.8	25.5	26.1	-2.3	1.5	1.4	.1	*5.5*	*5.9*	*.5*
KALISPELL	39.4	39.2	0.5	25.9	36.2	-.8	3.5	3.0	.5	*9.0*	*7.7*	*1.3*
LEWISTOWN	10.1	10.4	-2.9	9.7	10.1	-4.0	.4	.3	.1	*4.5*	*3.3*	*1.2*
MILES CITY	14.9	14.6	2.1	14.2	14.0	1.4	.7	.6	.1	*4.9*	*4.0*	*.9*
MISSOULA	50.0	50.8	-1.6	45.9	47.3	-3.0	4.1	3.5	.6	*8.3*	*6.9*	*1.4*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.1	16.6	-3.0	15.1	15.7	-4.1	1.0	.9	.1	*6.3*	*5.3*	*1.0*

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[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

[3] *Unemployment Rate calculated from (whole) unrounded numbers.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	359582	336133	23449	6.5
CASCADE	32484	29945	2539	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	54676	52017	2659	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	3777	3600	177	4.7
BIG HORN	6188	5795	393	6.3
BLAINE	2916	2665	251	8.6
BROADWATER	1480	1372	108	7.3
CARBON	2988	2828	160	5.4
CARTER	582	568	14	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2606	2510	96	3.7
CUSTER	5954	5660	294	4.9
DANIELS	1253	1222	31	2.5
DAWSON	5433	5246	187	3.4
DEER LODGE	5065	4189	876	17.3
FALLON	2344	2311	33	1.4
FERGUS	5711	5394	317	5.6
FLATHEAD	24315	22326	1989	8.2
GALLATIN	18455	17458	997	5.4
GARFIELD	672	660	12	1.8
GLACIER	5047	4487	560	11.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	316	305	11	3.5
GRANITE	967	885	82	8.5
HILL	8535	8042	493	5.8
JEFFERSON	2137	1960	177	8.3
JUDITH BASIN	949	908	41	4.3
LAKE	7950	7360	590	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	23405	22205	1200	5.1
LIBERTY	1001	968	33	3.3
LINCOLN	7145	6196	949	13.3
MC CONE	1042	1023	19	1.8
MADISON	2190	2048	142	6.5
MEAGHER	1066	1003	63	5.9
MINERAL	1866	1701	165	8.8
MISSOULA	36717	34007	2710	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	1881	1832	49	2.6
PARK	5646	5210	436	7.7
PETROLEUM	262	254	8	3.1
PHILLIPS	2804	2646	158	5.6
PONDERA	3299	3150	149	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1056	1009	47	4.5
POWELL	2891	2722	169	5.8
PRAIRIE	704	667	37	5.3
RAVALLI	7769	6893	876	11.3
RICHLAND	5810	5718	92	1.6
ROOSEVELT	5267	5027	240	4.6
ROSEBUD	4482	4154	328	7.3
SANDERS	3642	3266	376	10.3
SHERIDAN	2871	2813	58	2.0
SILVER BOW	18779	17405	1374	7.3
STILLWATER	1918	1815	103	5.4
SWEET GRASS	1653	1582	71	4.3
TETON	2513	2407	106	4.2
TOOLE	2672	2574	98	3.7
TREASURE	366	353	13	3.6
VALLEY	4264	4018	246	5.8
WHEATLAND	1013	979	34	3.4
WIBAUX	687	674	13	1.9

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TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA — NOVEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	362728	341787	20941	5.8
CASCADE	32751	30303	2448	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	54677	52433	2244	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3803	3698	105	2.8
BIG HORN	6230	5822	408	6.5
BLAINE	2973	2737	236	7.9
BROADWATER	1530	1453	77	5.0
CARBON	2954	2853	101	3.4
CARTER	737	727	10	1.4
CHOUTEAU	2714	2653	61	2.2
CUSTER	6051	5802	249	4.1
DANIELS	1269	1244	25	2.0
DAWSON	5480	5346	134	2.4
DEER LODGE	5163	4287	876	17.0
FALLON	2365	2315	50	2.1
FERGUS	5831	5570	261	4.5
FLATHEAD	24580	22761	1819	7.4
GALLATIN	18714	17796	918	4.9
GARFIELD	709	692	17	2.4
GLACIER	5141	4635	506	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	338	329	9	2.7
GRANITE	973	897	76	7.8
HILL	8710	8287	423	4.9
JEFFERSON	2143	2012	131	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1008	969	39	3.9
LAKE	8056	7484	572	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	23433	22339	1094	4.7
LIBERTY	1042	1013	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7308	6529	779	10.7
MC CONE	1107	1084	23	2.1
MADISON	2209	2086	123	5.6
MEAGHER	1113	1071	42	3.8
MINERAL	1977	1831	146	7.4
MISSOULA	36999	34647	2352	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1920	1886	34	1.8
PARK	5584	5246	338	6.1
PETROLEUM	287	277	10	3.5
PHILLIPS	2858	2749	109	3.8
PONDERA	3348	3226	122	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1059	1040	19	1.8
POWELL	2992	2820	172	5.7
PRAIRIE	726	689	37	5.1
RAVALLI	8150	7296	854	10.5
RICHLAND	5847	5769	78	1.3
ROOSEVELT	5368	5090	278	5.2
ROSEBUD	4416	4173	243	5.5
SANDERS	3650	3400	250	6.8
SHERIDAN	2898	2867	31	1.1
SILVER BOW	17994	16623	1371	7.6
STILLWATER	1950	1904	46	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1709	1664	45	2.6
TETON	2547	2470	77	3.0
TOOLE	2699	2610	89	3.3
TREASURE	384	374	10	2.6
VALLEY	4356	4165	191	4.4
WHEATLAND	1159	1017	142	12.3
WIBAUX	740	728	12	1.6

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Dec. 1980 1/	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Total Dec. 1980	Percent Women	Total Nov. 1980	Perce Wome
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	133.9	133.2	132.7	.7	1.2	282.0	47.5	283.2	47.1
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.2	0	-.2	23.6	12.7	23.9	12.6
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	.1	7.8	6.4	6.7	7.5
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	14.1	10.6	16.3	9.2
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.2	19.0	23.2	19.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.6	36.1	37.2	.5	-.6	72.7	50.3	72.2	50.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.3	8.4	.1	0	12.9	65.1	12.8	64.8
Services	34.9	34.7	35.2	.2	-.3	56.2	62.1	56.0	62.0
Government2/	44.6	44.6	42.5	0	2.1	71.5	62.4	71.7	62.2

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 197*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

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TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing..................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

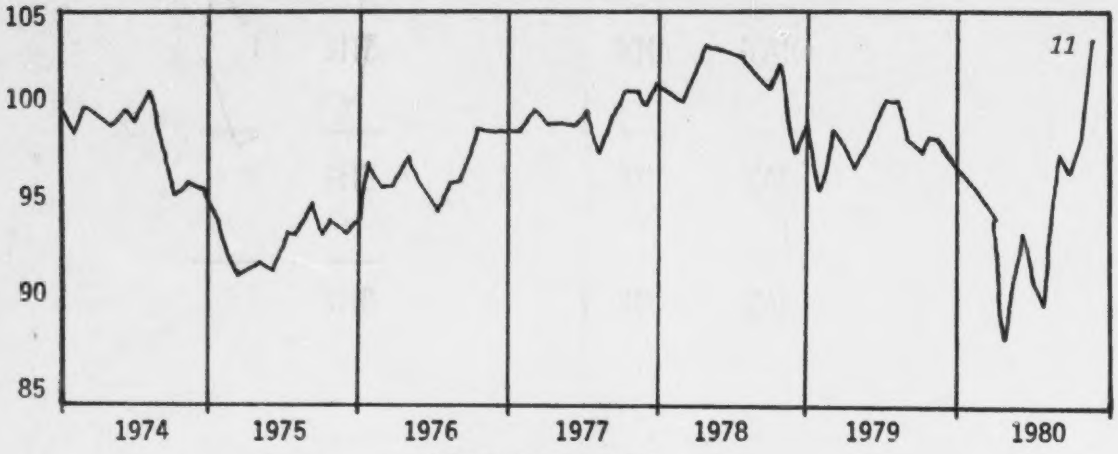
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	132.1	133.2	133.9
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.9
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.0	44.6	44.6

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDEX 1972 = 100

MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979	
January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980	
January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	94.6
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*
October	98.5
November	*103.2*

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

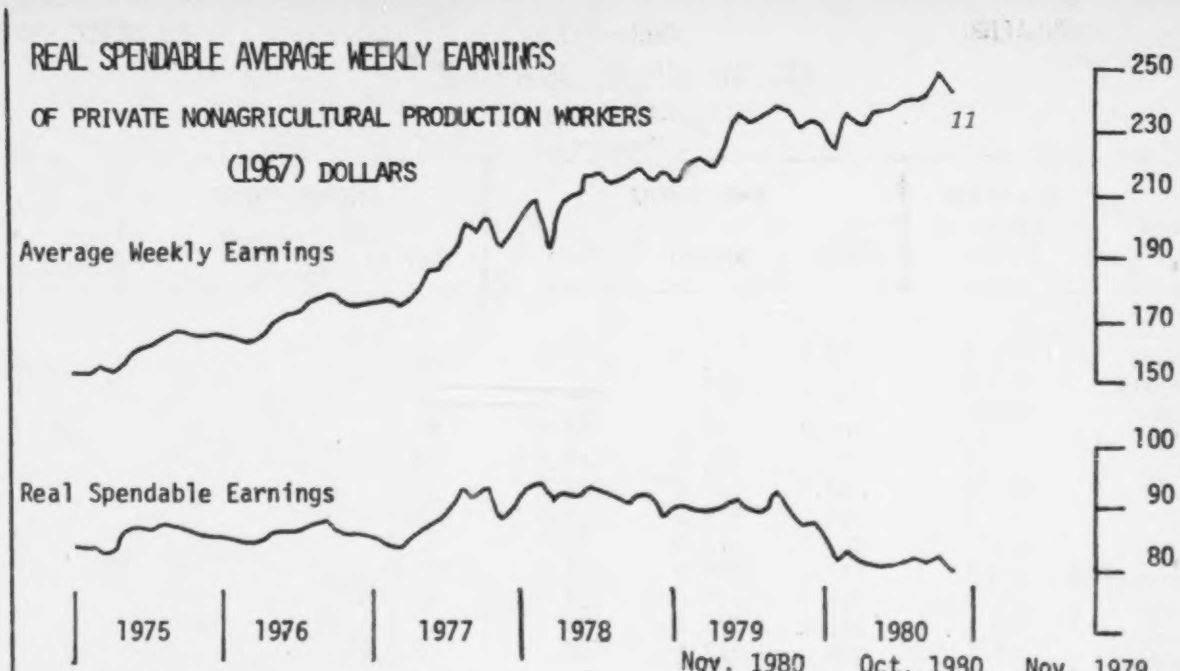
Due to the unseasonably warm weather, four of the components of the Composite Index registered positive movement during November. A Composite Index of 103.2 is the highest computed since January, 1972. Negative movement was seen in only two components. Manufacturing Average Weekly Hours dropped from 44.9 to 42.2, and Building Permits dropped from 564 to 501. The main reason for the rise in the Composite Index was the decline in both the Manufacturing Layoff Rate and Average Weekly Initial Claims. With the seasonal adjustment, the layoff rate dropped from 0.9 to a negative 0.3, and claims dropped from 1540 in October to 975 in November.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.*

*** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	241.89	246.66	230.62
3/ Taxes Withheld	38.58	39.93	33.15
Spendable Earnings	203.31	206.73	197.46
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	124.02	125.36	110.71
Real Spendable Earnings	79.29	81.37	86.23

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63
Oct.	246.66	81.37
Nov.	241.89	79.29

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

After rising by $5.00 in October, gross earnings dropped back down in November to $241.89. This is a decrease of $4.77 from October to November. It seems that as gross earnings go up, real spendable average weekly earnings go down, due to the continuing rise of the Consumer Price Index.

September's gross earnings totaled $241.60, and the real spendable earnings figured to $80.63. November had real spendable earnings of $79.29, even though gross earnings were slightly higher than that of September. November, 1979 had gross earnings of $230.62, yet real spendable earnings of $86.23 were considerably higher than those of November, 1980. Real spendable earnings are not expected to rise from November to December.

---

* *Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ *Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.*

2/ *Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.*

3/ *Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage-ment Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.2*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.3*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*6.9*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.6*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.6*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.4*	3.1
October	367.2	344.2	312.9	31.3	23.0	*6.3*	*7.6*	1.3
November	369.7	347.4	316.0	31.4	22.3	*6.0*	*7.5*	1.3
December	*368.8*	*345.9*	*314.4*	*31.5*	*22.9*	*6.2*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	372.1	349.6	318.2	31.4	22.5	*6.1*		1.2
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/		
						County	State	
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	7.1	6.3	.4
October	32.4	29.8	28.6	1.2	2.6	8.0	6.3	*
November	32.7	30.2	29.0	1.2	2.5	7.6	6.0	*
December	32.8	30.3	29.1	1.2	2.5	7.7	6.2	*
Avg.	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.1	.1
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	5.1	6.3	*
October	53.9	51.3	49.9	1.4	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
November	54.6	52.2	50.8	1.4	2.4	4.5	6.0	*
December	54.3	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.5	4.6	6.2	*
Avg.	56.2	53.6	52.2	1.4	2.6	4.7	6.1	.1
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks. Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Bec. 1980	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	$243.76	$241.89	$233.24	36.6	37.1	37.2	6.66	6.52	6.27
MANUFACTURING	377.97	372.20	389.40	43.0	42.2	44.3	8.79	8.82	8.79
Durable Goods	400.45	393.12	419.52	44.2	43.2	45.6	9.06	9.10	9.20
Primary Metal Industries	415.90	448.57	442.88	35.7	37.6	41.9	11.65	11.93	10.57
Nondurable Goods	337.42	335.34	336.38	40.8	40.5	42.1	8.27	8.28	7.99
Food and Kindred Products	273.37	269.60	267.62	40.5	40.0	43.8	6.75	6.74	6.11
MINING	450.91	438.89	448.88	45.5	45.2	47.4	9.91	9.71	9.47
Metal Mining	400.03	446.49	457.46	36.3	36.3	39.2	11.02	12.30	11.67
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	413.89	411.86	353.86	41.0	40.9	35.6	10.09	10.07	9.94
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	364.93	364.93	324.36	43.6	43.6	40.8	8.37	8.37	7.95
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	416.86	416.50	346.60	49.1	49.0	44.9	8.49	8.50	7.71
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	185.08	188.91	185.60	32.3	34.1	35.9	5.73	5.54	5.17
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.04	166.07	156.37	34.1	34.1	33.2	4.84	4.87	4.71
SERVICES	155.38	155.75	147.22	34.3	35.0	34.0	4.53	4.45	4.33

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	6.0	2.0	1.6	5.3	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	4.4	2.3	5.8	2.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	3.1
Durable Goods	4.1	3.4	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.5	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.5	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.1
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	3.0	10.0	4.0	3.0	9.9	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.2	3.5	5.5	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4
MINING	7.5	0.2	12.9	7.1	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.9	0.0	8.2	3.3	0.0	7.4	2.2	0.0	0.4
Metal Mining	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	26	32	333	391
MINING	39	36	489	313
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37	39	559	760
MANUFACTURING	8	15	236	266
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	16	27	222	256
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	112	105	1376	1269
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	61	30	499	462
SERVICES	121	90	1594	1481
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(32)	(10)	(454)	(260)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	19	125	171
STATE TOTAL	420	393	5433	5369

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	420	393	5433	5369
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	25	353	352
BILLINGS SMSA	56	65	727	821
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND/OR MULTI-COUNTY	60	40	77	(320) May-Dec.
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	25	28	341	331
Beaverhead	7	5	60	54
Deer Lodge	4	0	26	29
Granite	1	0	17	17
Madison	0	3	41	42
Powell	1	1	37	18
Silver Bow	12	19	160	171
BOZEMAN LMA	31	33	408	421
Gallatin	23	26	326	329
Meagher	1	2	16	9
Park	7	5	66	83
GLASGOW LMA	16	14	154	194
Daniels	1	1	9	12
Phillips	2	1	29	37
Roosevelt	7	5	49	48
Sheridan	2	4	30	44
Valley	4	3	37	53
GLENDIVE LMA	20	18	282	338
Dawson	11	4	78	92
Garfield	0	2	4	12
McCone	1	2	26	24
Prairie	0	0	12	7
Richland	8	9	156	195
Wibaux	0	1	6	8
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	8	4	122	153
Big Horn	3	1	35	57
Carbon	2	2	42	52
Stillwater	2	1	28	30
Sweet Grass	1	0	17	14

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	14	8	154	152
Blaine	3	2	47	23
Hill	10	5	94	112
Liberty	1	1	13	17
HELENA LMA	31	21	340	383
Broadwater	1	3	18	29
Jefferson	2	4	24	33
Lewis and Clark	28	14	298	321
KALISPELL LMA	39	41	582	648
Flathead	27	25	396	423
Lake	7	12	100	113
Lincoln	5	4	86	112
LEWISTOWN LMA	4	7	111	113
Fergus	2	4	58	66
Golden Valley	0	0	3	5
Judith Basin	2	0	17	13
Musselshell	0	1	25	16
Petroleum	0	1	2	4
Wheatland	0	1	6	9
MILES CITY LMA	18	17	174	148
Carter	1	0	23	9
Custer	7	6	57	56
Fallon	0	1	38	30
Powder River	2	4	14	18
Rosebud	7	5	40	30
Treasure	1	1	2	5
MISSOULA LMA	46	44	657	752
Mineral	1	1	20	19
Missoula	31	28	468	538
Ravalli	13	9	134	140
Sanders	1	6	35	55
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	20	28	251	243
Choteau	5	5	50	37
Glacier	3	6	65	72
Pondera	3	3	36	47
Teton	2	2	32	21
Toole	7	12	68	66

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAS-1393 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	235	20,995.47
BIGHORN	535	46,364.28
BLAINE	264	24,917.13
BROADWATER	164	17,818.00
CARBON	204	19,998.36
CARTER	2	262.00
CASCADE	5,186	545,813.29
CHOUTEAU	87	8,947.32
CUSTER	343	33,170.18
DANIELS	22	2,151.00
DAWSON	153	13,423.18
DEER LODGE	2,576	292,546.45
FALLON	19	1,097.00
FERGUS	493	44,599.81
FLATHEAD	3,186	281,705.98
GALLATIN	1,894	162,437.09
GARFIELD	8	617.00
GLACIER	779	63,607.46
GOLDEN VALLEY	17	1,658.00
GRANITE	113	12,534.72
HILL	630	55,156.09
JEFFERSON	236	23,628.02
JUDITH BASIN	15	1,623.59
LAKE	942	81,137.58
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,967	174,227.35
LIBERTY	37	3,313.20
LINCOLN	1,208	112,995.02
MCCONE	9	747.00
MADISON	141	13,163.37
MEAGHER	95	8,642.78
MINERAL	275	26,750.36
MISSOULA	4,630	445,402.70
MUSSELSHELL	61	6,395.00
PARK	545	48,517.70
PETROLEUM	2	66.00
PHILLIPS	130	12,369.18
PONDERA	194	18,933.00
POWDER RIVER	6	726.00
POWELL	218	19,141.42
PRAIRIE	32	3,309.00
RAVALLI	1,258	114,664.50
RICHLAND	71	6,565.73
ROOSEVELT	249	20,705.67
ROSEBUD	397	41,249.45
SANDERS	586	53,630.43
SHERIDAN	28	2,147.00
SILVER BOW	2,559	249,308.08
STILLWATER	98	10,439.00
SWEET GRASS	79	8,508.00
TETON	143	14,430.00
TOOLE	168	15,939.00
TREASURE	3	293.00
VALLEY	277	25,975.95
WHEATLAND	17	1,751.00
WIBAUX	23	2,174.00
YELLOWSTONE		
INTRASTATE	37,709	3,639,703.06
INTERSTATE	1,868	184,762.06
TOTAL	39,577	3,824,465.12

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,531	229,086.12
BIGHORN	4,813	406,384.59
BLAINE	3,315	288,417.46
BROADWATER	2,072	207,278.89
CARBON	2,962	282,034.37
CARTER	170	14,741.52
CASCADE	50,283	4,697,293.56
CHOUTEAU	982	86,366.32
CUSTER	3,563	317,019.13
DANIELS	275	22,257.26
DAWSON	2,155	198,476.29
DEER LODGE	13,225	1,314,262.02
FALLON	395	34,515.60
FERGUS	4,796	407,216.88
FLATHEAD	42,270	3,781,537.37
GALLATIN	21,901	1,924,015.53
GARFIELD	62	5,014.00
GLACIER	8,444	682,846.20
GOLDEN VALLEY	181	17,368.00
GRANITE	1,425	124,837.38
HILL	8,385	704,248.58
JEFFERSON	2,579	253,330.81
JUDITH BASIN	366	32,412.59
LAKE	10,591	905,048.86
LEWIS AND CLARK	21,379	1,942,782.61
LIBERTY	372	34,801.00
LINCOLN	25,050	2,394,173.79
MCCONE	195	13,683.00
MADISON	1,464	131,023.57
MEAGHER	909	70,063.16
MINERAL	4,375	436,147.62
MISSOULA	59,362	5,505,261.15
MUSSELSHELL	728	74,841.00
PARK	7,132	615,531.91
PETROLEUM	70	5,930.50
PHILLIPS	1,504	131,704.90
PONDERA	2,320	212,707.34
POWDER RIVER	254	25,403.00
POWELL	3,903	342,484.38
PRAIRIE	432	40,540.92
RAVALLI	15,651	1,368,945.58
RICHLAND	1,404	125,691.59
ROOSEVELT	2,973	237,249.37
ROSEBUD	4,195	394,133.61
SANDERS	8,344	810,443.78
SHERIDAN	355	29,444.00
SILVER BOW	26,843	2,408,836.43
STILLWATER	1,773	168,564.00
SWEET GRASS	582	56,763.37
TETON	1,586	145,639.58
TOOLE	1,993	186,991.23
TREASURE	131	13,518.00
VALLEY	4,069	363,569.19
WHEATLAND	221	18,975.65
WIBAUX	198	16,046.80
YELLOWSTONE	55,229	5,270,554.99
INTRASTATE	443,029	40,536,931.41
INTERSTATE	17,487	2,327,452.91
TOTAL	460,516	42,864,384.32

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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	55,417	45,720	9,697	21.2
Continued Claims1/	558,911	444,982	113,929	25.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	460,516	371,675	88,841	23.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$42,864,382	$31,384,180	11,480,202	36.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.89	$88.29	$9.60	10.9

MONTHLY

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	5,599	3,250	5,332	267	5.0
Continued Claims1/	48,542	32,705	34,656	13,886	40.1
Number of Benefit Payments1/	39,577	26,074	27,454	12,123	44.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,824,465	$2,479,297	$2,373,607	$1,450,858	61.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$103.41	$99.67	$90.52	$12.89	14.2
Trust Fund Balance	$18,477,642	$22,368,419	$15,905,477*	$2,572,165	16.2

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

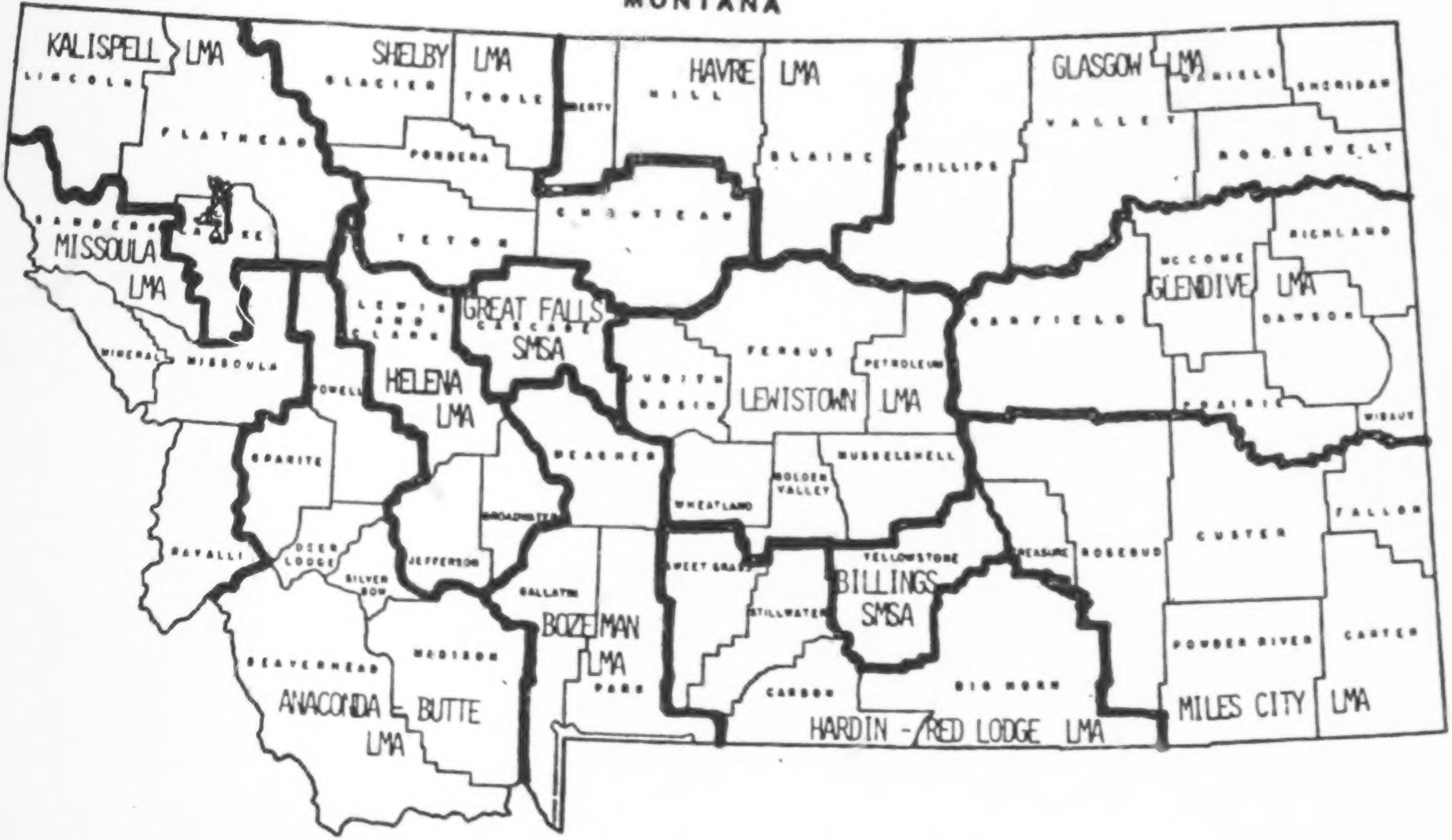
This last month of the year 1980, the number of claims showed the greatest increase since April when large scale layoffs in various industries occurred. Over 2,300 more initial claims were counted in December than in November but only 267 more than in December 1979. Continued claims total of 48,542 this month exceeded last month and last year by about 15,800 and 13,800, respectively.

As usual in December, the number of benefit payments rose substantially from the previous month, this year 13,500 more. For the year to year comparison, over 12,000 more payments were made than last December. Almost $4 million was paid out in benefits; nearly $1.5 million over December 1979 and $1.3 million more than November.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount climbed to $103.41 this month from $99.67 in November and $90.52 last December. This amount is $5.50 above 1980 cumulative AWBA of $97.89. All items for the full year 1980 advanced from 1979 by 10.9% to 36.6%.

Trust Fund Balance dropped drastically from November but was still well ahead of a year ago. The next few months should bring a further decline as winter continues. However, the fund should remain solvent, barring further economic downturn, as contributions come in and the seasonal decrease in benefits commences.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA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GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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